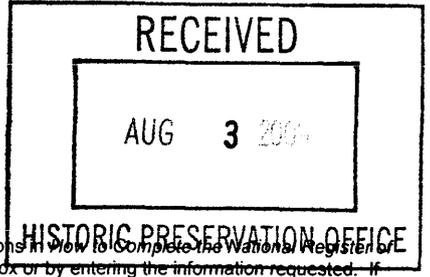


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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Rosemont Rural Agricultural District
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number County Routes 519 & 604; Sanford Rd; Covered Bridge Rd; not for publication
city or town Delaware Township vicinity
state New Jersey code NJ county Hunterdon code 019 zip code 08557

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. See continuation sheet for additional comments.
[Signature] _____
Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date 2/10/10
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet for additional comments.

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper [Signature] Date of Action 6-18-10

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
169	74	buildings
4		sites
7	1	structures
2		objects
180	75	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/ single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/ secondary structure
- COMMERCE/ restaurant
- COMMERCE/ department store
- COMMERCE/ specialty store
- RELIGION/ cemetery
- AGRICULTURE/ storage
- AGRICULTURE/ agricultural outbuildings

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/ single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/ secondary structure
- COMMERCE/ restaurant
- COMMERCE/ specialty store
- RELIGION/ cemetery
- AGRICULTURE/ storage
- AGRICULTURE/ agricultural outbuildings
- TRANSPORTATION/ bridge

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

- COLONIAL/ Georgian
- EARLY REPUBLIC/ Federal
- MID-19TH CENTURY/ Greek Revival
- LATE VICTORIAN/ Italianate
- LATE VICTORIAN/ Queen Anne
- LATE 19TH AND 20TH C. MOVEMENT/ Bungalow
- LATE 19TH AND 20TH C. REVIVAL/ Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation STONE
- walls STONE
- WOOD
- roof ASPHALT
- other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8 Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- X A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
X C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria considerations

(mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

c. 1729 - 1942

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Approximately 2036 Acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 18
Zone Easting Northing
2

3
Zone Easting Northing
4

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ann Parsekian, Janice Armstrong, and Dennis Bertland
organization Dennis Bertland Associates date August 2009
street & number P.O. Box 315 telephone 609-397-3380
city or town Stockton state NJ zip code 08559

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Rosemont Rural Agricultural District
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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Summary

Centered on the small hamlet of Rosemont in southern Hunterdon County, the Rosemont Rural Agricultural District comprises, for the most part, the southern portion of the Wickecheoke Creek valley and the flanking ridge that extends approximately three miles through the district, from the southwest to the northeast. The northwest corner of the district includes a portion of the Lockatong Creek watershed. Surrounding the 19th-century crossroads hamlet, dispersed farmsteads settled in the 18th and 19th centuries predominate on the ridges and gentler slopes; the steeper slopes and stream corridors typically are wooded. The district encompasses the hamlet and the surrounding farmsteads, but excludes a small modern residential subdivision near the village and, to the extent possible, scattered modern infill development. As a whole, the district possesses excellent integrity in aspects of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association to convey its significance.

Most of the district farmsteads are set well back from the public roads. Generally, farmhouses and main barns face south and are surrounded by farm fields and pastures. Within the Rosemont hamlet, the dwellings and commercial buildings occupy small lots with short setbacks. Village outbuildings are typically located behind the dwellings. An alley runs behind one group of village lots, providing rear access to wagon houses. The streetscape is fairly dense within the hamlet and scattered elsewhere. Roads in the district follow their original 18th and 19th century routes, providing external connections to former mill seats at Strimple's Mill to the west and Green Sergeant's Mill to the northeast, as well as south to an important ferry landing and later bridge crossing at what is now Stockton on the Delaware River. Now paved with asphalt, district roads feature one travel lane in each direction, some with painted center and side lines and generally with no or narrow shoulders. The minimal signage in the district consists of standard road identification and traffic control signs. Substantial farmland and segments of the stream corridors have been protected with agricultural and open space easements.

Erected over a period of about two hundred years, c. 1750 through c. 1940, the historic resources of the district comprise a vernacular architecture with roots in traditional practices, but reflect as well the influence of popular culture. The district is characterized by a variety of construction materials and building and structure types. Eighteenth century dwellings of local stone are most numerous in the district although one example of early log construction survives. Frame construction is found in most 19th century buildings, and is also often used in combination with stone. Traditional forms prevail, most with simple detailing. The two-story, single pile dwelling, known as an "I-house," is the most common house type, and bank barns. Many with forebays or "overshots," dominate. Incorporating diverse cultural traits indicative of the heterogeneous origins of the region's 18th-century settlers (among whom the English and Germans figured most prominently), local architecture evolved over time in response to changing local needs and aspirations and also to outside influences. The influence of high style architectural fashions is limited and can be seen primarily in minor details or embellishments, and occasionally in the design of some buildings. Around the middle of the 19th century, traditional types and construction practices began to be augmented and, most noticeably within the hamlet, were gradually supplanted by those whose origins lay in popular culture or technological innovation.

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As a primarily rural, agricultural landscape of farms, not surprisingly dwellings and farm buildings are its most numerous resources. Contributing resources in the district consist of 169 buildings, most of which are 18th, 19th, and early 20th century dwellings and outbuildings. Relatively few in number, commercial, industrial and institutional buildings include a former church, a former school, and a former tavern, all now converted to dwellings; a former general store, now used as a restaurant; and a former blacksmith shop, which was later converted into a hatchery office and has now been adapted as an antique shop. Among the district's structural resources are a truss bridge and numerous stone walls, along with agricultural structures like farm silos. Other contributing resources include 4 sites, the Rosemont Burial Ground, the Reading Burying Ground, and two dwelling ruins; 7 structures comprised of a truss bridge, 2 stone walls, 3 well curbs, and a ground cellar; and 2 objects, a stone hitching post and a church bell. Non-contributing resources include one structure (a bridge) and 74 buildings, consisting largely of agricultural and domestic outbuildings, as well as a number of modern garages and several modern dwellings and light industrial buildings.

Building Materials & Construction

Extant 18th- and 19th-century buildings in the district are almost exclusively of stone or frame construction; however one notable survivor at inventory #24 is log construction (photo #18). Although relatively common in the region in the 18th and early 19th centuries according to traditional accounts and documentary sources, this is the only known log house that survives in the vicinity. Constructed from logs that dendrochronology testing indicates were cut in 1788, in at least two major phases distinguished by different dovetailing (squared dovetails in the first story and V-notched in the top portion of the second story), the dwelling is comprised of a one-and-a-half story portion that was raised to two stories. Since growth ring dating establishes that logs in both portions were harvested in 1788, the second phase probably occurred shortly after the initial construction and was perhaps constructed by different builder.¹

The abundance of hardwoods in the region also fostered the construction of frame dwellings at an early date. The most prevalent framing system found in the district is the so-called English braced box frame in which horizontal timbers called sills and plates form respectively the base and top of the walls (inventory #s 28, 32, 34, 48, 49 & 60; photo #s 19, 22, 29, 45, 46 & 50). Although saw mills were established in the region early on, sawn lumber was utilized in the 18th century mostly for finish boards and small structural members. For the larger framing members, hand hewn timbers were employed well into the 19th century. While 18th century builders in Amwell, which included the vicinity that would become Rosemont, employed both the English box frame and the Dutch H-bent frame, no examples of the latter were identified within the district.² Although Dutch immigrants were among the earliest settlers in portions of Amwell Township east of Rosemont, they were not among the original settlers in the western part of the township, which felt a stronger influence from English and German traditions of the Delaware Valley. During the 19th century, the traditional braced-frame was replaced by

¹ Richard Veit, "Property Claimed by Other Persons": Archaeological Investigations at an 18th-Century German American Farm in Rosemont, New Jersey," *Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of New Jersey*, No. 58, 2003.

²Dennis Bertland, *Wickecheoke & Lockatong Watersheds Cultural Resource Survey*, Dennis Bertland Associates, 1999, p. 3-2; Dennis N. Bertland, *Delaware Township Historic Sites Survey*, Delaware Township Environmental Commission, Sergeantsville, New Jersey, May 1984, p. V-4.

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the balloon frame, an innovation that enabled small “sticks” to be quickly assembled by means of nailed joints into a frame (Inventory #s 50, 61 & 67; photo #s 47, 51 & 56).

Based on the number of surviving examples as well as references in early newspaper advertisements, stone appears to have been a preferred building material in the district during the second half of the 18th and early years of the 19th centuries.³ Although log construction was probably also quite common during that time period, it was probably used out of necessity or economy rather than due to a predilection. Old log buildings were still in use well into the 19th century, but were typically not replaced in kind. Virtually all had disappeared from the landscape by the 20th century. Deposits of stone suitable for building, like the distinctive sedimentary rock argillite, known locally as “blue jingler,” are present in the vicinity.⁴ Traditional stone construction techniques employed locally include stucco-clad rubble and pointed coursed rubble, the latter in a few instances having an ashlar-like or dressed stone appearance, considerable variety is evident in the quality of local stonework. Two methods are most common: The first is of rubble walls laid up with a mud mortar and almost invariably originally covered with a stucco coating; the second method is of coursed rubble walls also laid up with a mud mortar but pointed with a lime rich mortar. Buildings of coursed rubble stone commonly have roughly squared corner quoins and often have distinctive window and door lintel treatments. Occasionally, one or more walls of a coursed rubble stone building were stuccoed to protect the masonry from water penetration, particularly from the driving winter rains from the east, and east gable end of the stone Rittenhouse tavern was clapboarded for the same reason (inventory #65). Much less common is the use of ashlar-like coursed rubble stone like that on the facades of inventory #s 40A, 42, and 65 (photo #42). In those stone dwellings not covered with stucco, most have door and window lintels that are indistinguishable from the rest of the stone work. A few stone buildings have distinctive window and door lintels composed of shaped stones (Inventory #65), shaped stones with emphasized keystone (Inventory #s40A and 41), or simple flat lintels (Inventory #42). Two stone dwellings feature a distinctive eaves detail found in western Hunterdon County, in which front and rear walls flare at top where the spaces between the overhanging roof rafters are in-filled with stone creating a cove-like cornice effect, (inventory #s 3 & 11; photo #1). Most of the surviving 18th-century houses in the project area are built of stone, and stone remained a popular construction material for structures of all kinds through the middle decades of the 19th century, after which its use was largely limited to foundations, retaining walls, and small outbuildings. Beginning in the middle decades of the 20th century, stone was again used in the remodeling of old farmsteads into the country residences of people of means, and for landscape features. In connection with some 20th century remodeling projects, the protective stucco coverings were removed from stone buildings. And at least in once instance, stuccoed frame additions were built onto an existing stone dwelling (inventory #36). Good examples of the district’s early stone construction include the dwellings at inventory #s 3, 4, 5, 8, 38, 41, 42, and 68 (photo #s 1, 7, 8, 13, 35, 42, 57), and barns at inventory #s 23 and 41(photo #s 17). Terra cotta tile, another building material introduced in the early 20th century, was used for some local construction, most notably the silo added to a barn in Rosemont (inventory #65). Building materials were combined on occasion: The log house at inventory #24 (photo #18) was expanded by a stone wing; and several other district dwellings display a combination of frame and stone sections (inventory #s 3, 32, 37 & 51; photo #s 1 & 22).

³*New Jersey Archives*, Volume XXIV, pp. 107, 125, and 286.

⁴ Bertland, *Wickecheoke & Lockatong Watersheds CRS*, p. 3-1.

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Hunterdon County, NJSection number 7 Page 4 *House Types*

Of the houses included in the district, traditional types make up the vast majority. Relatively few in number in comparison with other traditional types, traditional 1½-story houses with one- and two-room, single-pile (one-room-deep) plans dating to the 18th and early 19th centuries include inventory #26, the original portion of #24, and the east wing of #32 (photo #22). Traditional two-story house types also were constructed in the district at an early date, and by the early 1800s, appear to have become more common than the 1½-story types, judging from the relative dearth of surviving examples of the latter and their absence in newspaper advertisements from that period. The scarcity of 1½-story dwellings may also be a result of the replacement of 1½-story log houses. The two-story, gable-roofed house with one- or two-room, single-pile plan and interior gable-end chimneys, known by cultural geographers and architectural historians as the “I-house,” is the most numerous and widely distributed of the traditional types in the project area, comprising two dozen examples. Ubiquitous throughout the Delaware Valley and much of Hunterdon County, the type has its American cultural hearth in the Lower Delaware Valley/Chesapeake region. Local examples have three-bay, four-bay, and two-over-three-bay fenestration patterns, and range in date from the mid-18th to the late-19th centuries. Good examples include #s 3, 4, 5, 8, 20, 28, 32, 38, and 48 (photo #s 1, 7, 13, 19, 22, 35, 45). Paired inner-bay entries are found in 4-bay examples at inventory #s 6, 60 and 62 (photo #s 50 & 52). The dwelling at Inventory #6 is a late I-house example, dating from around 1875. Houses with single-pile, center-hall plans represent a Georgian transformation of the I-type, but are much less common in the district than the latter. Examples are found at inventory #s 18, 27, 32, 44, 51, and 65 (photo #22).

Two-story, double-pile houses with two, three, or four room plans appear to be much less common in the district than the I-type, with examples at inventory #s 21, 22, 23, 34, 40A, 42, and 60 (photo #s 29, 42 & 50). A variant three-room-plan, double-pile type originally incorporated a recessed porch that served as a sheltered work space; dwellings at inventory #s 11 and 22 are examples, although the porches have since been enclosed. The influence of 18th-century Georgian classicism on the region’s domestic architecture is apparent in district double-pile dwellings with symmetrical facades of three or five bays and center-hall floor plans that were built throughout the area well into the middle of the 19th century (inventory #s 21, 22, 23, 34 & 42; photo #s 29 & 42). The Allen-Johnson House (inventory #34; photo #29), which dates to c.1850-60, is a late example of the type. A double-pile house with Georgian side-hall plan is found at inventory #40A.

The traditional house types in the district were enlarged in several ways, typically either by means of a rear wing (inventory #s 4, 38, 48, 49, & 67; photo #s 7, 35, 45, 46, & 56), or linear expansion (inventory #s 3, 4, 5, 24, 32, 41, 42, 65 & 68; photo #s 1, 7, 8, 18, 22, 39, 42, & 57), or less frequently by means of a lean-to appendage (inventory #s 38 & 60; photo #s 35 & 50). Another characteristic feature of the region’s early architecture is the exposed back of the interior gable end chimneys of frame houses, seen in the district at inventory #64 (photo #53).

The popular house types of the late 19th/early 20th-century period comprise only a small part of the district’s housing stock and are infrequently encountered outside of the village, their small numbers presumably

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reflecting the rural area's conservative character or perhaps the late 19th/early 20th century agricultural depression. Rosemont includes examples of the gable-fronted, two-story house type widely built in New Jersey towns during the mid to late 19th-century period (inventory #s 46, 56, 61 & 67; photo #s 51 & 56). The boxy hip-roofed type known as the "American four square," ubiquitous in America's growing early 20th-century towns and suburbs, is represented by one example (inventory #50; photo #47). Also represented in the district is an example of the 1½-story "bungalows" of Craftsman style derivation dating c. 1910-30 (inventory #52).

Styles

In addition to Georgian-influenced symmetrical facades and floor plans, Georgian style influences are evident at inventory #40A, the classically molded box cornice is returned across the west gable end to form a pedimented pediment. This feature is prevalent in the lower Delaware Valley and is an indication of the district's cultural links to that area. Other Georgian influences observed on district buildings include the shaped keystones on dwellings at inventory #s 40A and 41 (photo #39), a date oculus with key stones at each quadrant in the west gable at inventory #40A, and Roman ovolo moldings used for door and window surrounds of a number of dwellings including inventory #65. Greek Revival influences are seen in the cornice frieze and the flat roofed porch at inventory #28, and the wide frieze, corner pilasters and central entry with sidelights and transom at inventory #34. The dwellings at inventory #s 53 and 60 also have plain friezes and corner pilasters.

For the most part the 19th-century Victorian and early 20th-century revival styles had a limited impact on local architecture, largely confined to simple details and decorative embellishments like the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival porches added to a number of dwellings. Gothic Revival influences can be seen in raked window surrounds at #34, and in the quatrefoil window in the center gable at #48. Dwellings at inventory #s 6, 28, 32 and 56 reveal Italianate influences such as boxed overhanging eaves and semi-octagonal bay windows. Queen Anne influence is visible in the spindle frieze and railing at inventory #67 and the turned posts on the porch at inventory #69 (photo #56). Colonial Revival embellishments are found on a number of district dwellings. Good examples are the porches at inventory #s 33, 49, and 68 (photo #s 46 & 57) and the entry at inventory #42 (photo #42). The "American Four Square" dwelling at inventory #50 shows Colonial Revival and Craftsman influences. Craftsman style is also evident in the porches at inventory #s 34, 47, and 50. One district farmhouse was enlarged and remodeled with stucco siding, hip roofs, casement windows and brick exterior chimney in an evocation of French country architecture, no doubt as a country residence for people of means (inventory #36; photo #31). As prosperous urbanites flocked to Hunterdon County beginning in the second quarter of the 20th century, acquiring farms for summer and weekend places or as year-round residences, local houses were often remodeled in the Colonial Revival style. The dwellings at inventory #s 11, 38, and 41 exemplify these generally compatible conversions (photo #s 35 & 39).

Outbuildings

Barns are the principal outbuildings of the district's farmsteads, and several traditional barn types are represented. The English barn, associated with areas of English settlement on the east coast, is a rectangular, three or four-bay building with large entries, located about midway on the long sides, providing access to the

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wagon way which also served as a threshing floor. Lofts for storing unthreshed grain or hay occupied the side bays with stabling for livestock provided below. An example of the type is found at inventory # 3 (photo #4).

The bank barn, which is believed to have evolved in southeastern Pennsylvania from German, Swiss, and English Lake District roots – and as ubiquitous throughout the region as the I-type house – is a two-level barn whose lower level, often built into a bank, is devoted entirely to stabling, while the upper level was used for grain and hay storage like the English barn.⁵ At the rear of the barn, a ramp provided access to the upper level in situations where the natural terrain did not. The “overshot” version of the bank barn is distinguished by an overhang or forebay above the recessed stable wall on the barnyard side, which typically faces south. Examples in the district are found at 4, 7, 18, 32, 38, 41, 56 and 65 (photo #s 10, 24, 37 & 55). Bank barns without overhangs or forebays are at inventory #s 24, 25, 33, 34 and 36 (photo #s 27, 30, 32). Both are expressions of Delaware Valley traditions. A number of bank barns in the district with date stones that range from 1850 to 1880 provide documentation of a major period of barn reconstruction (inventory #s 7, 23, 33, & 41).

English and bank barns were often enlarged with lateral additions and perpendicular ells, of which inventory #s 7, 25, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 41 and 65 are good examples, creating sheltered barnyards (photo #s 10, 24, 27, 30, 32, 37 & 55). Several barns were laterally extended (inventory #7 & 36). A stone wall at inventory 3 (photo #4) and a free-standing stable and stone wall at inventory #33 were used to further enclose the barnyard.

As dairy farming became increasingly important in the 20th century, many barns were erected in Hunterdon County specifically for that purpose, utilizing “scientific” designs disseminated by agricultural journals and societies: Two-level barns with rows of fixed stanchions on the lower level and lofts, often gambrel roofed, for the storage of hay. Hay typically was hoisted up to large doors at the gable peaks and transported within by a conveyor suspended from the roof ridge. Within the district an example is the bank barn converted to dairy use with gambrel-roofed addition at inventory #34 (photo #30).

Other important agricultural outbuildings on the district’s farmsteads include wagon houses, corncribs, and chicken coops. The district’s most common wagon house type is a 1½- or 2-story building featuring gable-end entries, corncribs built into one or both side walls flanking the wagon bay, storage loft with grain or feed bins, and frequently lean-to appendages. Representative examples include inventory #28, 32 and 41 (photo #s 21, 23, & 40). The typical corncrib is a long, narrow, shed or gable-roofed structure set on stone piers to discourage rodents and with outwardly canted sides covered by spaced slats for ventilation (inventory #s 35 & 42). A double crib/wagon shed consists of paired corncribs under one gable roof and flanking a wagon bay that is open at both ends. District examples are #s 3, 7, and 32 (photo #23). As egg production and poultry raising became important to the local farm economy in the early 20th century, chicken coops were erected on many farms. They ranged from small shed-roofed buildings to large, gable-roofed two-story buildings, some of great length relative to their depths and all distinguished by horizontal bands of small windows (inventory #s 5, 16, 33, and

⁵ For a discussion of the origins of the bank barn, see Robert F. Ensminger, *The Pennsylvania Barn: Its Origin, Evolution, and Distribution in North America*, Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2003, p. 10.

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42; photo #15). Several buildings at the Cane Farm Furniture complex were converted from large poultry houses (inventory # 42). Advances in storing cattle fodder in the late 19th century led to the introduction of silos to many farms. Early examples survive at inventory #s 7, 40C, and 65 (photo #12). As a result of increased specialization, milk houses were added as dedicated buildings (inventory #34, photo #30) or adapted from existing buildings (inventory #7). Hay barracks were once common in Hunterdon, and are mentioned in early real estate advertisements; however, none survive in the district.

Clustered near the house on many district farmsteads are domestic outbuildings including out kitchens, springhouses, smoke houses, privies, and woodsheds. Out kitchens, which provided a place for cooking in hot weather and for messy chores, are typically one-room buildings with large fireplaces and occasionally upper chambers or wood shed appendages; examples in the district are inventory #s 3, 32 and 37 (photo #s 3 & 33). Representative springhouses are found at inventory #s 8, 26, 32 and 37, while examples of smoke houses include #s 21, 40A and 41 (photo #41). At inventory #3 is a seemingly practical combination of a woodshed/smokehouse (photo #2). Surviving privies are found at inventory #s 16, 32, 33 and 65, while well curbs are at Inventory #s 3, 16 and 23; a hitching post is found at inventory #8. Within the hamlet of Rosemont, were outbuildings were fewer in number in the village setting, a group of wagon houses are found along an alley that runs behind several village houses (inventory #s 5, 7, & 8; photo #59), and a privy survives at inventory #65.

Other Resources: Institutional, Commercial, Industrial, Transportation

Institutional buildings are represented in the district by a former schoolhouse – the 1861 Reading School, which exemplifies the simple rectangular one-room form with gable end entry, (inventory # 39; photo #38) – and the former Methodist Episcopal Church at Rosemont, whose gable-end principle façade has roots in the classically inspired designs of Christopher Wren and James Gibbs (inventory #45; photo #44). The former church features two front entries and Greek Revival/Italianate embellishments such as the corner pilasters and scroll bracketed cornice. Both the school and church have been converted into residential use. Historic commercial buildings are confined to the village of Rosemont. Two surviving examples combined residential and commercial functions. One, the oldest and the most notable building in the hamlet, is the former Rittenhouse tavern (inventory #65). Built in 1754 to house a tavern, it began as a stone 3-bay I-type with gable end chimneys and pent-roofs, and subsequently acquired a stone 2-bay east gable end extension and a stone rear ell. The village store also began as an I-type (inventory #64; photo #53). Its main block is a frame, 4-bay I-type of mid 19th century date that was extensively enlarged and remodeled circa 1900-1910. A small cemetery outbuilding probably used for storage and dating from the early 20th century, is found at inventory #43 (photo #43). One 19th-century artisan shop survives, a coursed rubble stone, one-story blacksmithy with gable-end entry, which was enlarged with a rusticated concrete block rear addition when it was converted for a poultry hatchery business (inventory #59; photo #50). The dwelling at inventory #66 is possibly a converted c. 1900 creamery. The bridge carrying Lower Creek Road over the Wickecheoke Creek (inventory #19; photo #16) is the single historic span in the district.

In general the village buildings are well maintained. At least half have been refurbished in recent decades, most in a generally sympathetic manner. Inappropriate alterations are in the main limited to the aluminum

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or asbestos siding found on several buildings. The noncontributing buildings within in the district include a number of modest 20th century dwellings, including ranches from the middle of the 20th century and several dwellings dating from the late 20th century that exhibit either no style or Colonial Revival influence. In addition, there are a number of noncontributing secondary buildings on contributing properties. These are mainly agricultural outbuildings and structures that do not detract from the primary contributing resources. Also within the district is one modest noncontributing bridge. Overall, the noncontributing buildings and structures do not detract from the ability of the district to convey a feeling of a crossroads hamlet and agricultural community during the period of significance.

In the following inventory, each principal structure and site is identified by a number that locates it on the accompanying district map. All primary entries are categorized as either “contributing” or “non-contributing” to the significance of the district. All outbuildings included in the inventory also are identified as either contributing or non-contributing with the designation (C) or (NC). Sources used for dating purposes include Samuel Cornell’s *Map of Hunterdon County* (1851); D.J. Lake and S.N. Beer’s *Map of Philadelphia and Vicinity*, (1860); F. W. Beer’s *Atlas of Hunterdon County* (1873); and Pugh and Down’s *Map of Hunterdon County, New Jersey*, (1902). References are included where appropriate to the Delaware Township Historic Sites Survey, denoted by “DTHSS.”

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INVENTORY

- 1 **Upper Creek Road.** [DTHSS D-22a] Frame, 2-story, 2-over-3-bay, I-type **dwelling** with an interior east gable-end chimney and a bank cellar with a lean-to on its east side.

Style: None

Date/history: Circa mid 19th century, possibly earlier. Part of the 1665-acre tract acquired by Charles Woolverton in 1714. The property was then acquired by John Wright, a blacksmith who died in 1732, and later by John Diltz. [Goodspeed, "The John Diltz Farm," p. 6.]

Additional description: Exterior features include flush eaves, clapboard siding, 6/6 windows with plain trim, off-centered entry with batten door, shed-roofed porch with turned posts and an enclosed storeroom at east end.

Outbuildings: Frame, 1-story **outbuilding** (converted into studio/garage) built into the bank (19th century) (C).

Contributing B18 /L19

- 2 **Upper Creek Road.** [DTHSS D- No #] Stuccoed stone, 2-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed I-type **dwelling** with gable-end chimneys with stone stacks

Style: None

Date/history: Early/mid 19th century. Part of the 1665-acre tract acquired by Charles Woolverton in 1714. Part of the property that was acquired sometime before 1740 by William Montgomery, yeoman and shopkeeper. [Goodspeed, "The John Diltz Farm," p. 4.]

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging eaves, 6/6 windows with plain trim and panel shutters and glass-and panel door.

Outbuildings: Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed **wagon house** with clapboard siding and side entry (19th century) (C).

Contributing B18 /L21

- 3 **23 and 25 Upper Creek Road.** [DTHSS D-24] Stone, 2-story, gable-roofed **dwelling** consisting of a single-pile 4-bay east half with an interior gable-end chimney (with brick stack), a 3-bay I-type west

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Style: Federal influences; Colonial Revival embellishment

Date/history: West half, 18th or early 19th; east half, c. 1825-50. Small triangular date stone, set at east gable peak has indecipherable initial and date (1845?). The 3-bay west half of the stone main block was probably built first, and the 4-bay east end with lean-to added in the 2nd quarter of the 19th century, although the entry detail appears earlier than 1845. Part of the tract acquired by Charles Woolverton in 1714. The property was acquired by John Diltz in 1754, son of German immigrants from the Palatine, who was most likely the builder of the oldest part of the house. [Goodspeed, "The John Diltz Farm," p. 6]

Additional description: Wood shingle roof, boxed overhanging eaves with crown moldings, raked stone cornice under eaves on front and rear, plain frieze with bed molding on east raking eaves; 6/6 and 9/6 sash windows with architrave trim and wooden sills, 1st story windows have recessed panel shutters, 1st floor windows of the west half of the house (3 bays) have tripart lintels with keystones; recessed south entry (2nd bay from east end) has a symmetrical molded trim with corner rosettes, transom, and a glass and panel door, which is sheltered by a flat-roofed 2-bay porch with square posts.

Outbuildings: (1) Small stone and frame 1-story out kitchen whose stuccoed west gable end includes a massive fireplace with tall, stone-stacked chimney (C); (2) long, low 1-story stuccoed stone and frame smoke house/woodshed. The smokehouse, only 2/3 depth, has a batten-doored entry (hung on strap hinges) opening on to an integral shed porch & north gable-end smoke houses. To its south double batten doors, hung on strap hinges, open to the woodshed (C); (3) coursed rubble stone 3-bay English barn, ca. 1800-40, has a stone and frame, 2-story, east gable-end extension, a 1 1/2 story stone and frame ell at the latter's southeast corner, plank siding and batten doors hung on strap hinges (C); (4) small braced frame, 1 1/2 story wagon house with an east side lean-to, modern plank siding and whose gable-end entries have been closed (C); (5) frame, drive through, rake-sided double crib/wagon shed that also has been remodeled (C); (6) stone well curb (C); (7) three livestock sheds (20th century) (NC).

Contributing B19 /L9 Photo #s 1-6

- 4 **22 Sanford Road.** [DTHSS D-26]. Stone dwelling consisting of two, laterally joined, 2-story, 2-over 3-bay, gable-roofed I-type units (east one probably built first, with interior chimney on both gable ends; west one with west gable-end chimney); stuccoed stone, 1-story rear ell with gable-end chimney; 2-story, embanked, stone east wing.

Style: None

Date/history: Circa 1800-1840. Part of the 1665-acre tract acquired by Charles Woolverton in 1714. The property was then acquired by John Wright, a blacksmith who died in 1732. [Goodspeed, "The John Diltz Farm." p. 6.] "J. Reading" 1851 map: "J. Smith" 1860 map & 1873 atlas.

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on east wing.

Outbuildings: (1) Braced-frame 3-bay overshot bank barn (forebay recess now enclosed) with stone foundation and modern board and batten siding and a shed appendage on east end (mid 19th century) (C); (2) frame garage (possibly incorporating an earlier ell) stands perpendicular to its south side at the west end (early 20th) (C).

Contributing B19 /L13 Photo #7

- 5 **4 Sanford Road.** [DTHSS D-25]. Stone, 2-story, 4-bay, gable-roofed, one-room-deep I-type dwelling with brick-stacked gable-end chimneys, a stuccoed, 2-story, 1-bay west-end addition; stuccoed, 2-story large rear appendage built with 2 different gable-roofed levels.

Style: Colonial Revival embellishments

Date/history: Early/mid 19th century. Part of the tract acquired by Charles Woolverton in 1714. Part of the property that was sold to John Wright, a blacksmith, and then acquired in 1754 by John Diltz, son of German immigrants from the Palatine [Goodspeed, "The John Diltz Farm," p. 6]. "J. Salter," 1851 map; "D. Larew," 1860 map & 1873 atlas.

Additional description: Exterior features include boxed overhanging eaves, 6/6 sash windows with timber lintels and louvered blinds, and two recessed inner-bay front entries with panel doors and modern gabled surroundings. The front porch has been removed.

Outbuildings: (1) Frame 3-bay garage (20th) (NC); (2) frame, 2-story artist studio with gable roof and cupola (20th) (NC); (3) frame 1-story chicken coop (early/mid 20th) (C).

Contributing B19 /L11 Photo #8

- 6 **675 Route 604.** Frame, 2-story, 4-bay, gable-roofed I-type dwelling with interior gable-end chimneys (brick stacks); frame, 1-story, shed-roofed rear appendage.

Style: none

Date: Circa 1873-90

Additional description: Exterior features include stone foundation, clapboard siding, boxed overhanging eaves, 6/6 sash windows with plain trim and an inner-bay entry with panel door and gabled hood.

Outbuildings: (1) Frame and stone. 1½-story wagon house with gable-end entries filled in with block

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Contributing B34 /L23.04

- 7 **679 Route 604.** [DTHSS D-63a]. Uncoursed rubble stone (possibly originally stuccoed), 2-story, 6-bay, gable-roofed **dwelling** consisting of a 4-bay I-type with interior gable-end chimney (with brick stack) and 2-bay west extension; 1½ -story rear ell of roughly coursed ashlar stone with chimney in north gable end; frame lean-to on the east gable-end wall with a modern frame appendage connected to it.

Style: Colonial Revival embellishment

Date/history: Early to mid 19th and mid 20th century (sign says 1760 +/-). Originally part of the Dorothy Medcalf tract, acquired by Abraham Larue in 1752. Property stayed in Larue family until 1813. [Goodspeed, "The Miller's House," p. 31]

Additional description: Boxed overhanging eaves with kick and plain frieze; 6/6 sash windows with plain trim, timber lintels, and louvered upper and panel lower shutters; main entry occupying the third bay from east gable end has narrow sidelights and transom, a simple Colonial Revival surround, and a door with five clip-cornered panels; large multi-pane picture window at west end of front, and shed-roofed porch on west side of the rear ell.

Outbuildings: (1) Small, frame, 1-story Colonial Revival **guest house** with center stone-stacked chimney and flat-roofed porch (early 20th century) (C); (2) brace-frame **double crib wagon shed** with plank siding on the gable ends and a lean-to added to the south side (19th century) (C); (3) braced frame **bank barn** with a 1-bay west gable-end extension, a perpendicular ell at the southeast corner, slate roof, clapboard siding, gable hoist overhangs and batten doors (Date stone "E-1878-SU") (C); (4) concrete block and frame, 1-story, gambrel-roofed **dairy barn** attached to the west gable end of the bank barn with perpendicular ell and other appendages, metal cupola ventilators (19th century) (C); (5) **fieldstone wall** along property line (mid/late 20th century) (NC); two modern frame **dwellings** (20th century)(NC); (6) stone **shed** (19th century) (C); frame **garage** with sliding door and modern appendage (late 19th century)(C); (7) two **silos**, (early 20th century) (C).

Contributing B34 /L25 Photo #s 10-12

- 8 **50 Covered Bridge Road.** [DTHSS D-59e]. Stuccoed stone, 1½-story, 2-bay, I-type **dwelling** with an interior west gable-end stone chimney, an evidently modern or completely reworked frame east gable-end addition with interior chimney (brick stack), and a modern stone and log appendage with interior chimney (brick stack).

Style: None

Date/history: Circa 1800-1830: frame and stone-and-log additions 20th century. Part of tract acquired in

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Additional description: Exterior features include slate roof, flush eaves, 6/6 sash windows and plain trim and a recessed, batten door entry in early section and sliding glass doors, multi-pane windows, shed – roofed porch on east additions.

Outbuildings: (1) Frame **garage** with side lean-to built on an embanked stone foundation, perhaps the 1873 atlas "W. shop" with wood siding, wood shingle roof and door with strap hinges (20th century, possibly incorporating 19th foundation) (NC); (2) stone **hitching post** with metal ring (C); two small stone **guest houses** with stone chimneys (20th century) (NC); (3) stone, gable-roofed **spring house** (20th century) (NC); (4) stone **well curb** with gable roof (20th century) (NC).

Contributing B34 /L18 Photo #13

- 9 **60 Covered Bridge Road.** [DTHSS D-59d]. Stone, 2-story, 2-over-3-bay, double-pile **dwelling** (partially built into bank) with a stone-stacked gable chimney; small frame open lean-to at east end; and a frame 1½ -story west wing with a gable end chimney.

Style: Colonial Revival embellishment.

Date: Circa 1800-1850

Additional description: Exterior features include a box cornice with flush raking eaves, 6/6 sash windows, a central entry with pent-roofed porch, and west wing, extensively reworked in the recent times.

Outbuildings and other features: (1) Stone and frame, 3-bay **garage** that may incorporate the ground level of a bank barn (remodeled mid to late 20th century) (NC); (2) **stone wall** along entrance with stone entry pillars with pineapple decoration (mid 20th century) (NC)

Contributing B34 /L19

- 9A **Bridge D-448** Covered Bridge Road over Wickecheoke Creek.

Date: 1998 (date plaque)

Description: Bridge appears to incorporate portions of an old stone arch bridge, which has been reconstructed with stone-faced spandrels and parapets.

Non-contributing

- 10 **59 Covered Bridge Road.** [DTHSS D-59c]. Frame, 1½-story, 2-bay, gable-front **dwelling** with exterior brick chimney and side shed-roofed lean-to appendage and a modern rear 1-story ell appendage.

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Date: 19th century. The building is possibly a conversion of an outbuilding originally associated with inventory #9.

Additional description: Exterior features include clapboard siding, flush eaves, several modern windows and a new east gable end entry with pent roof.

Outbuildings: Two, frame, 3-bay, gable roofed garages (20th century) (NC).

Contributing B33/L1

- 11 **37 Covered Bridge Road.** [DTHSS D-57a]. Stone, 2-story, 4-over-3-bay, gable-roofed double-pile dwelling and a slightly lower, 2-story stone east end extension; a chimney within each gable end of main block and a 3rd exterior chimney on west gable end.

Style: Colonial Revival embellishments

Date/history: c. 1830-50 (possibly earlier). A low stone retaining wall incorporates a date stone inscribed "June 24, 1812." Remodeled in 1947. [June Hamilton Rhodes, "You Have to Give an Old House Its Head!" *American Home*, February 1948]

Additional description: Exterior features include raked stone cornice (obscured by modern boxed overhanging eaves), gabled dormers, modern multi-pane casement windows with architrave trim, bay window, glass and panel door, and gable-roofed porch overhang with decorative brackets and square posts. A recessed porch at west end of south front was enclosed, and gabled dormers were added during the 1947 remodeling.

Outbuildings and other features: (1) braced-frame 1½-story wagon house with north side lean-to, clapboard siding and gable end entries with a modern door (mid 19th century) (C); (2) frame, 1-story shed with plank siding gable-end entry (mid 19th century) (C); (3) frame carport (20th century) (NC).

Contributing B33 /L3

- 12 **168 Lower Creek Road.** Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed dwelling

Style: None

Date: Mid 20th century

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Outbuildings: None

Non-contributing B33/L21 Photo #

- 13 **184 Lower Creek Road.** Frame, 1½ story, 5-bay gambrel roof **dwelling**.

Style: Colonial Revival

Date: Late 20th century

Outbuildings: Frame, 3-bay, gable roofed **garage** (20th century) (NC).

Non-contributing B33/L1.01

- 14 **Intentionally blank**

- 15 **Intentionally blank**

- 16 **156 Lower Creek Road.** [DTHSS D-59a]. Frame, 3 bay, 2-story, I-type **dwelling** with 2 interior chimneys (one brick and one block) and 1-story, shed-roofed lean-tos on the front and rear.

Style: None

Date: Late 19th century

Additional description: Exterior features include boxed overhanging eaves, replacement sash windows and vinyl siding.

Outbuildings: (1) Frame 1½- story **wagon house** with side entry and plank siding (late 19th century) (C); (2) small, stone and frame gable-roofed partially embanked **barn/stable** with side entry and a gable hoist overhang (according to owner some of the framing pieces were salvaged from the Byram bridge) (late 19th century) (C); (3) frame gable roofed **privy** (late 19th /early 20th century) (C); (4) stone **well curb** (late 19th century) (C); (5) large, frame 2-story, gable-roofed **chicken house** (early 20th century) (C).

Contributing B33 /L19 Photo #s 14-15

- 17 **140 Lower Creek Road.** (Not identified in previous surveys). Stuccoed stone, 2-story, 4-bay, gable-roofed I-type **dwelling** with block chimney and interior bay entry; slightly lower stuccoed stone and stone-faced 2-story, 2-bay gable-roofed west extension with chimney and stuccoed, 1-story, 2-bay, gable-

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Date: Early 19th century. "W. Worman" on 1873 atlas

Additional description: Exterior features include wood shingle roof, 6/6 sash windows with plain trim, panel shutters hung on strap hinges, and 2 small gable-roofed porch overhangs.

Outbuildings: Three small frame livestock sheds (20th century) (NC).

Contributing B33 /L17.03

- 18 **100 Lower Creek Road.** [DTHSS D-59]. Stone, 2-story, 3-bay, I-type dwelling with a central cross-gable entry and modern exterior stone chimney; 1½- and 2-story clapboard and stucco-clad modern frame appendage on the south gable end and rear.

Style: Colonial Revival embellishments.

Date: Circa 1860-73 "W. Worman" on 1873 atlas.

Additional description: Exterior features include box cornice with returns and plain frieze that is carried on the raking eaves; rake-headed gable window and timber-linteled windows with architrave surround. Modern alterations include the massive exterior stone gable chimney, the Colonial Revival entry surround and possibly the 6/6 sash windows.

Outbuildings: (1) Small braced-frame bank barn (mid-19th century, remodeled 20th century) (C); (2) two frame gable-roofed sheds (late 19th or early 20th century) (C).

Contributing B33 /L15

- 19 **D325 Bridge.** (NJHBD #100D325) Lower Creek Road over the Wickecheoke Creek. Double pony truss bridge with stone east abutment and 1969 concrete west abutment.

Date: c. 1915 (New Jersey Historic Bridge Data)

Additional Description: The bridge replaced an 1899 Pratt pony truss.

Contributing Photo #16

- 20 **44 Route 519** Frame, 2-story, gabled roof dwelling.

Style: None

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Outbuildings: None

Non-contributing B32 /L11.03

- 21 **44 Route 519.** [DTHSS D-53]. Stone, 2-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed, double-pile, two-room-wide **dwelling** with 2 interior gable end chimneys with stone stacks; frame 1½-story addition on the east end.

Style: Colonial Revival embellishments

Date: 18th or early 19th century. "J. Hunt" 1873 atlas. Part of William Rittenhouse's 176-acre tract, bequeathed on his death in 1767 to his son, Lot, who evidently conveyed the property to his son, Joseph. After Joseph's death, 57.75 acres were conveyed to Samuel Woolverton. [1744 land draught; HC Deeds, Book 54, p. 140]

Additional description: Exterior features include stone bank cellar, (note that cellar walls have ashlar scouring in places), box cornice with pented returns that is carried on the raking eaves; 2/2 & 6/6 sash sashes with wooden sills and plain trim; central entry is recessed and has an architrave surround, a stone sill and a glass-and-panel door; shed-roofed entry porch with square posts on stone pedestals is modern replacement. That there is no wall space between the 2nd floor windows and the roof eaves is suggestive of an early construction date,

Outbuildings: (1), stone and frame 2-story, 4-bay, gable-roofed **tenant house** (possibly remodeled outbuilding) of frame construction above embanked stone foundation (19th century) with overhanging eaves, clapboard siding and sash windows (C); (2) stone **smokehouse** with gable-end entry and pressed-metal roof shingles (19th century) (C); (3) frame 1-story **wagon house** with 20th century workshop addition (19th century) (C).

Contributing B32 /L11

- 22 **41 Route 519.** [DTHSS D-53a]. Frame, 5-bay, 2-story, gable-roofed, double-pile **dwelling** with interior gable-end chimneys.

Style: Colonial Revival embellishment

Date: Circa 1850-1860. "Mrs. A. Woolverton" 1860 map. Originally part of Richard Reading's 456-acre "Mount Amwell East" tract.

Additional description: Exterior features include flush eaves clapboard siding, 6/6 sash windows with plain trim, and a central entry with sash windows with Colonial Revival hood and door. The original recessed porch (a distinctive local traditional building feature) at the west end of the front has been closed

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gable-roofed **garage** (20th century) (NC).

Contributing B51 /L4

- 23 **56 Route 519.** [DTHSS D-54]. Stone, 2-story, 5-bay, double-pile, gable-roofed **dwelling** with 2 chimneys (1 centered in each gable; west stack, partly exterior, has been rebuilt); a stone 1½-story lean-to at the east gable end; and modern glassed-in sunroom on the rear.

Style: Greek Revival influences

Date/history: Early to mid 19th century. Part of William Rittenhouse's 176-acre tract, bequeathed on his death in 1767 to his son, Lott. After Lott's death, 94 acres, "being the homestead farm of Lott Rittenhouse," were conveyed in 1818 by heirs to Joseph Howell. 80.64 acres acquired by James Dean in 1849. [1744 land draught; HC Deeds, Book 33, p.268 & Book 95, p. 146]. "J. Dean" 1873 atlas.

Additional description: Exterior features include stone foundation, boxed overhanging eaves with modern scalloped barge board; mostly 6/6-sashes with timber lintels and sills and plain trim; recessed central entry with transom, sidelights, and glass-and-panel door; 2-bay front porch on a stone base (rebuilt); ground level entry at south end of lean-to has a batten door hung on cross-garnet hinges. Modern bay window to the east of the main entry may have replaced a recessed porch.

Outbuildings and other features: (1) Braced-frame 1½-story **wagon house** with lean-to appendage on its south side and gable-end entries; lateral, 1-story, 3-bay stone appendage on west gable end has been converted to garage use. The wagon house has been resided with modern siding (mid-19th century) (C); (2) coursed rubble stone **bank barn** whose gables and eastern two thirds of the south wall above the stable level are frame. The east wall has been filled in with concrete block. It has horizontal bands of modern windows on the south side, a hoist overhang at the west gable peak, and a frame, shed-roofed appendage on the north side. One of the 4 stable-level stall doors has a stone lintel with keystone. The level terrain dictated the large built-up ramp on the north side providing access to the main entry and storage underneath, which a feature that has been identified as a "partial-ramp-shed bank bridge." (Robert F. Ensminger, p. 138) (Date stone in gable "1867") (C); (3) stone **well curb** (mid 19th century) (C).

Contributing B32 /L13 Photo #17

- 24 **771 Route 604.** L-shaped **dwelling** built in several sections: a log, 2-story, 3-bay, single-pile, gable-roofed main block (began as a 1 ½-story unit and raised to full 2-story height) with interior gable-end chimney with stone stack and exposed fireback; stone, 1-story, 2-bay side appendage with interior gable-end chimney with stone stack; and rear, 2-story concrete addition with interior chimney with masonry stack.

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dendrochronology); early 19th century (stone section); 1950s (concrete block wing). "W. Reading" 1850 map; "M. Reading" 1873 atlas. Part of William Rittenhouse's 176-acre tract conveyed by his 1767 will to his son Lot and subsequently to his son, also Lot, who sold 59.81 acres to John L. Rittenhouse in 1811. The property had numerous owners during the 19th century and was presumably used as a tenancy. [Veit, p. 53]

Additional description: Exterior features include white and red oak logs with stone chinking, wood shingle roof, overhanging eaves; 6/6 sash windows with plain trim; and shed-roofed front porch; pent roof on west gable end. The two major building phases of the log section are distinguished by different dovetailing, squared dovetails in the first story and V-notched in the top portion of the second story.

Outbuildings and other features: (1) Frame, gable-fronted wagon house with two shed appendages converted to workshop/studio; board and batten siding and tin roof (late 19th century) (C); (2) frame and stone, 1-story wagon house with gable-end entry (19th century) (C); (3) frame and stone bank barn on an enclosed stable. The level terrain dictated the large built-up ramp on the north side providing access to the main entry, a "partial-ramp-shed bank bridge" feature, with storage beneath the ramp shed. (Engminger, p. 138) (19th century) (C); (4) buried deep cellar (a *Grundkeller*) east of the kitchen wing, approximately 18' x 24' possibly associated with an early out kitchen that stood in same vicinity [Veit, p. 56] (circa late 18th century) (C).

Contributing B32 /L30 Photo #18

- 25 **759 Route 604.** [DTHSS D-55a]. Frame, 2-story, 4-bay, gable-roofed, I-type dwelling with an interior chimney at each gable end with rebuilt brick stacks; shed-roofed rear extension and modern 1-story west wing.

Style: Greek Revival influences.

Date: Mid 19th century. "J. W. Salter" 1860 map; "J. Hampton" 1873 atlas.

Additional description: Exterior features include stone foundation, clapboard siding, boxed overhanging eaves with wide plain frieze on north front, 6/6 sash windows with plain trim and louvered shutters, 4/2 sash attic gable window, north entry occupying west inner bay with panel door, south porch with turned posts and modern screened post in east gable end.

Outbuildings: (1) Rake-sided corncrib (early 20th century) (C); (2) frame 1½-story wagon house with gable-end entries and clapboard siding, horizontal window bands on south side suggest conversion into poultry house (19th century) (C); (3) a braced-frame, three bay bank barn on a stone stable with a stone and frame stable ell set perpendicular to its southwest corner. It has vertical plank siding, batten doors and sash windows: the south and west walls of the ell are almost entirely of stone construction (c. 1850-80)

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- 26 **Lower Creek Road.** [DTHSS D-59b]. Stone and frame **dwelling** consisting of a stuccoed-stone, 1-over-2-bay, single-pile main block (partially built into the bank) with a large stone-stacked east gable-end interior chimney; lateral and rear extensions of modern provenance with block exterior chimney and brick interior chimney.

Style: None

Date/history: Circa 1800-1830. Part of 500-acre "lot #17" acquired by Jonathan Wilson in 1712. (Hammond). Acquired by Jacob Case before the Revolutionary War, and in 1774 descended to his son, Tunis (or Hontise). In 1805, a lot of 11 acres was subdivided and conveyed to Moses Rittenhouse, who also owned adjoining farm property to the east. The 11-acre property was sold in 1818 to Moses' daughter, Mary, and son-in-law, Richard Godown, who lost the property in an 1826 sheriff's sale. [Goodspeed, "The Richard Godown House"]

Additional description: Exterior features include box cornice, 6/6 sash windows with plain trim, large picture and bay windows on north facade and modern shutters. Second floor entry on north side of the stone part is reached by short flight of steps.

Outbuildings: (1) Stone, gable-roofed **spring house** (19th century) (C); (2) frame 2-story, gable-roofed **garage/pool house** (20th century) (NC); (3) frame, 1-story, gable-roofed **guesthouse** (20th century) (NC).

Contributing

B32 /L5

- 27 **745 Route 604.** [DTHSS D-55]. Stuccoed-stone **dwelling** consisting of a 2-story 5-bay main block (3-bay, I-type, with a gable-end chimney and central entry) and a 2-bay west extension with west gable-end chimney; (ashlar stone stacks and stucco stack); 1½-story west gable-end lean-to; modern frame appendages on the rear and east end.

Style: None

Date/history: 18th or early 19th century. "A. Reading" 1851 & 1860 maps; "A. Cronce" 1873 atlas. Part of 500-acre "lot #17" acquired by Jonathan Wilson in 1712. [Hammond]

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging raking eaves with box cornice; modern 4/1 sashes and modern doors.

Outbuildings: Frame, 1½-story **barn/shop** on raised stone foundation with small centered entry on north side and 1-story lean-to on the south side. (19th century) (C).

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variant) **dwelling**; interior gable-end chimney with brick stack; rear 2-story ell with interior gable-end chimney with stuccoed stack; and lower 2-story shed-roofed rear appendage that extends beyond the west side.

Style: Greek Revival and Italianate influences.

Date: Mid-19th century. "J. Webster" 1851 map; "J. Blackwell" 1860 map; "H. Johnson" 1873 atlas.

Additional description: Exterior features include clapboard siding, box cornice with returns and frieze that is carried on raking eaves; 2/2 sash windows with plain trim and small cornices, some with louvered shutters; central entry with sidelight, transom and recessed 4-panel door; 3-bay flat roofed porch with box cornice, square posts with curved brackets creating arcade effect; east side flat-roofed porch with box cornice, square posts on pedestals and curved brackets creating an arcade effect; west side porch on rear ell has shed roof and is partially enclosed. According to owner there is a bank cellar with ground level entry with fireplace and beehive oven that may survive from an earlier house.

Outbuildings: (1) Braced-frame 1½-story **wagon house**; shed-roof front extension with batten doors, which extends around the east gable end; clapboard siding; west end lean-to (19th mid-century) (C); (2) braced-frame, 4-bay **English barn** with north side lean-to that is extended beyond the south side, forming a perpendicular ell; other small appendages; clapboard and plank siding and batten doors (mid 19th century) (C); (3) braced-frame, 2-story **stable** with plank siding and batten doors, set perpendicular to the southwest corner of the barn (19th mid-century) (C); (4) braced frame 1½-story **wagon house** with gable-end entries; west side lean-to; batten doors (some hung on strap hinges); clapboard siding (19th century) (C); (5) several frame pig **sheds** (early 20th-century) (C).

Contributing B32 /L33.01 Photo #s 19-21

- 29 **719 604 Route.** [DTHSS D-56a] Frame, 2-story, 2-over-3 bay, I-type **dwelling** with a modern rear addition, exterior gable-end stuccoed chimney.

Style: none

Date: Late 19th-century; enlarged and remodeled in this century. Originally a tenant house for B32 /L33.01, Inventory #28.

Additional description: Exterior features include boxed overhanging eaves with slight kick, mostly 6/6 sash windows, a central entry and a shed-roofed porch with turned posts.

Outbuildings: Frame, 1-story, gable-roofed **shed/stable** (20th century) (NC).

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Style: None

Date: Mid 20th century

Additional Description: Exterior features include asphalt roof, gable dormers, enclosed shed-roof porch, 2/2 sashes.

Outbuildings: Frame, 1-bay, gable-roofed garage (20th century) (NC).

Non-contributing

B32 /L35

- 31 **Sanford Road.** Frame and stone 1½ -story, gable roofed dwelling with frame additions on each end and exterior stone chimney.

Style: None

Date: Mid 20th century

Additional description: Substantially rebuilt and altered.

Outbuildings: (1) Frame and stone 2-story garage (mid to late 20th century) (NC) (2) frame guesthouse built on old stone foundation (rebuilt mid to late 20th century) (NC).

Non-contributing

B31 /L13

- 32 **722 Route 604.** [DTHSS D-51]. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, I-type dwelling with interior chimney within west gable end (brick stack) and an exterior brick furnace chimney; stone 1½-story, 2-bay, single-pile east wing with interior chimney in east gable end (brick stack).

Style: Federal influences; Italianate embellishment

Date/history: 18th or early 19th century east wing; c. 1820-40 main-block. Part of 500-acre "lot #17" acquired by Jonathan Wilson in 1712 [Hammond]. Jacob Housel on the property in 1802 [reference in HC Deed, Book 6, p. 178]. "J. Salter" 1851 & 1860 maps; 1873 atlas.

Additional description: Exterior features include slate roof, built-up box cornice with returns carried on the raking eaves; vinyl siding; 6/6 & 2/2 sash windows on front and 1/1 sash replacement elsewhere; 1st floor entry and window on north side of stone wing have segmentally arched lintels; flat-roofed appendage on front of stone wing has a box cornice. a centered semi-octagonal bay window. and an entry

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Outbuildings: (1) Coursed rubble stone springhouse with gable end entry and small wood-grilled windows (19th century) (C); (2) frame gabled privy with plank siding (19th century) (C); (3) braced-frame 1-story gable-roofed outkitchen/woodshed with overhanging eaves, novelty siding, and a door, window, and wide, clip cornered opening on its south side (19th century) (C); (4) braced-frame 1½-story wagon house with gable-end entries, north side lean-to, clapboard siding, overhanging eaves and batten sliding doors (mid to late 19th century) (C); (5) braced-frame 1½-story, gable-roofed double crib/wagon shed/granary with overhanging eaves and vertical plank siding. The wagon way on the east gable end is flanked by the solid stone bases of two unusually high, slat-sided corncribs. The upper level granary is reached by batten sliding doors on the west gable end and two small batten doors, one in each gable (mid to late 19th century) (C); (6) a long, low 1-story frame, gabled-roofed shed with overhanging eaves, vertical plank and clapboard siding and small 6 light sash windows (19th century) (C); (7) 4- to 5-bay, braced-frame overshot bank barn with a lower, narrow lateral extension on the east gable and a large, 1-story perpendicular stable ell at the southwest corner. It has overhanging eaves, clapboard siding, batten doors, and a hoist overhang on the east gable. The interior of the barn and ell has been converted for dairy use (mid to late 19th century) (C); (8) modern silo (mid to late 20th century) (NC).

Contributing

B31 /L2

Photo #s 22-24

- 33 **740 Route 604.** [DTHSS D-52]. Frame, 2-story dwelling, consisting of a 3-bay, I-type main block with 2-bay, L-shaped cross-gabled east wing with interior chimney (with brick stack) at the junction of the 2 sections.

Style: Colonial Revival embellishment

Date/history: 19th century for main block; east wing ca. 1918. Part of 500-acre "lot #17" acquired by Jonathan Wilson in 1712 [Hammond]. 72-acre tract acquired by Asher Reading in 1826. "S.W. Reading" 1860 map; "S.W. Reading Est." 1873 atlas.

Additional description: Exterior features include stone foundation, clapboard siding, boxed overhanging eaves with frieze board; 1/1 sash windows with plain trim; off-center entry in east bay of main block with glass and panel door; curve-cornered Colonial Revival wraparound porch with Tuscan columns.

Outbuildings: The large barn complex includes: (1) Frame, 1-story, gable-roofed double crib/wagon shed with rake-sided cribs, vertical plank sided gables and batten sliding door (19th century) (C); (2) braced-frame 1½-story wagon house with gable-end entries, south side lean-to, vertical plank siding, overhanging eaves, and batten doors (now used as office) (19th century) (C); (3) frame 1-story shed-roofed chicken coop with vertical plank siding that is raised on stone piers (19th century) (C); (4) 4-bay, braced-frame bank barn on a stone stable with a stone and frame, two-level ell set perpendicular to its southeast corner and joined to the main block by a cantilevered, cross-corner passage. The main block has

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construction and a large opening pierces the east wall on the lower level (19th century) (C); (5) frame 1-story, gable-roofed **stable** with vertical siding that squares the south side of the barnyard. Three clip-cornered openings on its south side have been closed in. A stone wall connects the stable to the barn ell; a plank fence encloses the west side of the barnyard (19th century) (C); (6) frame **privy** (19th century) (C); (7) small frame 1-story **shed** (mid to late 20th century) (NC).

Contributing B31 /L3 Photo #s 25-26

- 34 **760 Route 604**. [DTHSS D-52a]. Frame, 2-story, 5-bay, double pile, center-hall-plan **dwelling** with exterior gable-end brick chimneys (rebuilt) and a concrete-block and frame, 1½ -story rear ell (replacing early kitchen wing), a modern, frame, 2-story rear addition and breezeway to an attached 2-bay garage.

Style: Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, and Colonial Revival embellishments

Date: Mid-19th century (Owner says part is pre-1800) "C. R. Swallow, 1851 map; G.H. Allen, 1860 map; "S. Johnson" 1873 atlas.

Additional description: Exterior features include boxed overhanging eaves that have saw-tooth edged barge boards with jig-saw cut embellishment and pendants (later Victorian remodeling), wide frieze under the front eaves, plain corner pilasters and 9/6, 6/6 & 6/1 sash windows, most with architrave surrounds with croissetted shoulders and raked heads, central entry with sidelights, transom, and panel door; gable entry stoop (original in part) with plain attached pilasters, wide frieze and low pediment with Tuscan replacement columns.

Outbuildings: (1) Frame, gable-roofed 2-bay **garage** with cupola attached to house by a breezeway (late 20th century) (NC) (C); (2) braced-frame 1½-story **wagon house** (converted to a dwelling) with gable-end entries, north side lean-to, built-in south side corn crib, clapboard siding, sash windows and batten doors hung on strap hinges (mid/late 19th century) (C); (3) 4-bay braced-frame **bank barn** on a stone stable with a large shed-roofed rear extension, a lean-to across the south stable wall. Marble slab set in east wall of stable inscribed "Samuel B. Johnson 1880" (late 19th century) (C); (5) large concrete block, curve-roofed **dairy barn** set perpendicular to the southeast corner of bank barn (mid-20th century) (NC) (6) small stone **milk house** attached to east side of dairy barn (late-19th century) (C); (6) 1-story, 3-bay open **shed** (mid to late 20th century) (NC).

Contributing B31 /L4 Photo #s 28-30

- 35 **780 Route 604**. [DTHSS D-52b]. Frame, 2-story, 4-bay, I-type **dwelling** with interior chimney; 2-bay west extension; 1½-story, 2-bay east wing.

Style: Craftsman embellishment

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acquired by John Bainbridge in 1786. [Hammond map]

Additional description: Exterior features include stone bank cellar (fully aboveground on front of east wing), clapboard siding, boxed overhanging eaves, 1/1 sash windows with plain trim, two front entries, occupying the east and west inner bays of the main block, with glass and panel doors, hip-roofed front porch with square tapering posts on brick pedestals (c. 1920s) and east wing with cellar entry and a small gabled east gable end entry vestibule.

Outbuildings: (1) frame 1-story woodshed with plank siding and clip cornered openings (19th century) (C); (2) frame rake-sided corn crib (19th century) (C); (3) very long three-part frame poultry house consisting of a 3 bay unit with 2 higher gabled units at both ends (late 19th /early 20th century) (C); (4) 2 equipment sheds (late 20th century) (NC); (5) braced-frame 3- or 4-bay bank barn on a stone stable with a shed-roofed rear extension, a large block and frame stable (dairy) ell perpendicular to the southeast corner and shed-roofed appendages on the west and south sides on the lower level with clapboard siding and a gable hoist over-hang on the east gable and silo (mid/late 19th century) (C).

Contributing

B31 /L5

- 36 **160 Route 519.** [DTHSS D-55d]. Stuccoed stone and frame 2-story, hipped-roofed dwelling with an asymmetrical 6-bay south façade, and a lower, 2-story, 3-bay, hip-roofed east wing with east gable end lean-to with an exterior brick chimney at each end wall and a third interior chimney; 1-story modern wing appended to north side of house.

Style: Period Revival

Date/history: Mid 19th century or possibly earlier; extensively enlarged and remodeled c. 1925-40. The property was part of the 1665-acre tract Charles Woolverton acquired in 1714. Woolverton subdivided 288 acres, which he gave to his son, also Charles, in 1731. By will of Charles, Jr. in 1761, the property then descended to his son, Morris (Maurice), "the plantation whereon he now lives." [Runk] Based upon conversation with the owner, the current house may incorporate the original dwelling.

Additional description: Exterior features include box cornices, casement windows with segmental arch lintels on first story; recessed segmental arch main entry on south façade; shed-roofed south porch across east wing.

Outbuildings: (1) Small frame clapboard-clad shed (early 20th century) (C); (2) braced-frame 1½-story wagon house with north side lean-to, clapboard siding and gable-end entries with modern garage doors (mid/late 19th century) (C); (3) large braced-frame bank barn (built in three parts) with lower ell at its south east corner, clapboard siding and batten doors. The level terrain dictated the dirt ramp on the north side providing access to the main entry (mid/late 19th century) (C).

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- 37 **155 Route 519.** [DTHSS D-55b]. Stone, 2-story, 4-bay, gable-roofed, I-type **dwelling** with a chimney within each gable end (brick stacks); a frame, 2-story, 2-bay, east gable-end extension; frame rear lean-to at the east end; a modern frame, 1-story, gable-roofed west appendage.

Style: Federal influences.

Date/history: Early 19th century. The property was part of the 1665-acre tract Charles Woolverton acquired in 1714. Woolverton subdivided 163 acres, which he gave to his son, Dennis, in 1731. [Trenton Deeds, Book E, p. 366] "A. Williamson", 1851 map; "G.W. Williamson & SE. E. Allen", 1860; "E.F. Tomlinson," 1873 atlas.

Additional description: Exterior features include coursed, rubble stone on front; stucco and vinyl siding elsewhere; box cornice with large crown molding and a bed molding in stone part, box cornice with returns carried on east gable end in frame part, flush raking eaves on west gable end; 2/2 and 6/6 sash windows (replacements) with panel shutters; main entry, occupying west inner bay, has a round-headed recess, lined with reeded panels, a tracery fanlight, a delicately molded transom bar, arched, architrave surround with reeded key block, and plain attenuated flanking pilasters with shoulder blocks that support a triangular bottom-broken pediment with a solid panel door. Frame east portion has glass-and-panel door with fanlight. The shed-roofed porches have square ports and stick brackets.

Outbuildings: (1) small stone 1-story **out-kitchen** with an entry in both gables (early 19th century) (C); (2) large **stable** ell (set perpendicular to the southeast corner of an overshot bank barn of which only the stone stable survives) which is of plank-clad, braced-frame construction above a stone lower level (mid/late 19th century) (C); (3) small frame and stone **spring house** with gable-end entry (19th century) (C); (4) modern frame, 2-bay, gable-roofed **garage** (late 20th century) (NC); (5) frame **shed** (late 20th century) (NC).

Contributing

B30 /L2

Photo #s 33-34

- 38 **127 Route 519.** [DTHSS D-55c]. Stone, 2-story, 4-bay, gable-roofed, I-type **dwelling** with 2 chimneys, 1 within each gable end (with stuccoed stacks); a stone 2-story, 2-bay rear ell with interior chimney with stuccoed stack; stone 1-story lean-to at north gable end of rear ell; modern frame cross-gabled addition on the west side of the rear ell.

Style: Colonial Revival embellishments.

Date/history: Circa 1830-50. The property was part of the 1665-acre tract Charles Woolverton acquired in 1714, a part of 140 acres mortgaged by William Hoagland in 1774. [Hammond] "J. Hartpence," 1851 map; "J. Hartpence," 1873 atlas.

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story cross-corner passage between main block and rear ell.

Outbuildings: (1) stuccoed stone 1½-story wagon house (now converted into living quarters) with frame gables, modern windows and entry, and a later stuccoed concrete block south-side shed extension (19th century, remodeled 20th century) (C); (2) braced-frame, 3-bay overshot bank barn (under restoration 2007; original cupola removed) that has a small stuccoed-stone perpendicular ell at the southwest corner, a lower east gable-end frame extension and a frame ell perpendicular to the latter at its southwest corner forming which form a 3-sided barnyard that has been enclosed with a low modern stone wall (19th century) (C); (3) frame, 2-bay gable-roofed garage (late 20th century) (NC); (4) frame, 2-bay gable-roofed garage/dwelling (late 20th century) (NC); (5) animal shed (late 20th century) (NC).

Contributing

B30 /L3.01

Photo #s 39-41

- 39 **82 Raven Rock-Rosemont Road.** [DTHSS D-83c]. District #97 Schoolhouse. Stuccoed-stone, 1-story, gable-front schoolhouse (converted into a dwelling) with slightly lower frame, 3-bay modern extension at the south gable end; 1 interior north-gable-end chimney (stuccoed stack) 1 central chimney with metal flue.

Style: None

Date: 1861 [Cornelius S. Conkling, "History of Schools, Hunterdon County"]

Additional description: Exterior features include boxed overhanging eaves; 1/1 sash window; central entry with flanking pilasters and gabled hood with stick brackets.

Outbuildings: None

Contributing

B30 /L18

Photo #38

- 40 **Raven Rock-Rosemont Road.** [DTHSS D-83]. Stone, 2-story dwelling consisting of 3 parts: 3-bay double-pile gable-roof side-hall-plan main block with 2 interior west-gable-end chimneys (joining in attic to create one brick stack); stone 2-over-3 bay, single-pile east wing with interior east gable-end chimney (stone stack); stone east gable-end lean-to with interior chimney.

Style: Georgian influences

Date/history: Circa 1787, east wing possibly earlier. Part of a 406-acre subdivision of Col. John Reading's 1440-acre Mount Amwell plantation conveyed by him to his son, Joseph, before 1767. Jazz musician Paul Whiteman purchased the property in 1938 and owned it until 1959, when it was purchased by Llovd Wescott, who in 1937 had been instrumental in developing the first artificial insemination

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Additional description: Main block features random ashlar on front elevation; stone work is coursed rubble elsewhere. Other exterior features include clapboard siding; box cornice with crown molding, returned on the west gable end to form a pented pediment; circular recess (blind oculus) at west gable outlined with dressed voussoirs and keystones, that bears the painted inscription "A R 1787"; mostly 6/6 sash windows with architrave trim and 4/2 sash window centered in west gable end; first floor front and rear windows of main block and west attic window have dressed stone lintels with splayed voussoirs (end ones are eared and project slightly) and projecting keystones. The reworked main block south entry (now closed) has a small window insert, plain flanking pilasters and a small gabled head. The rear entry has a raised, six panel door with Suffolk latch, transom and architrave surround. Central entries on front and rear of east wing have modern glass and panel door. Lean-to served as an out-kitchen and retains a large fireplace with simple shelf and a brick bake oven. Twentieth century alterations include the raising of the stone walls of the original 1½-story east wing to the level of the main block roof plate and the construction of a new roof and 2-story porch on the east wing to conform to the main block, and the insertion of an entry in the west gable end. The dressed granite surround of the west entry and the porch columns are said to have come from a bank in Philadelphia.

Outbuildings: (1) Square, stone smokehouse with a batten door hung on strap hinges and a collapsing wood shingle roof (19th century) (C); (2) frame rectangular shed/pump house (early 20th century) (C); (3) stone, concrete block, and frame barn with clapboard siding and slate roof; hoist overhang in north gable end (late 19th or early 20th century) (C); (4) long frame 1-story stable composed of 3 sections, with ventilators (mid 20th century) (NC); (5) 3 concrete silos (mid 20th century) (NC); (6) frame equipment shed (late 20th century) (NC); (7) large concrete block and frame barn with curved metal roof (late 20th century) (NC); (8) frame stable (late 20th century) (NC).

Contributing B51 /L9 Photo #

- 40 B Raven Rock-Rosemont Road.** "Reading Burying Ground" Small family graveyard approximately 75' x 125', surrounded by rubble stone wall with grave markers from 19th and 20th century

Date: Circa 1810

Additional Description: The earliest known gravestone in the cemetery is that of Joseph Reading (son of Gov. John Reading and grandson of Col. John Reading), who died March 11, 1810. There are about 23 members of the extended Reading family buried there as well as about 9 members of the Johnson family, later owners of the Joseph Reading property.

Contributing B51 /L9

- 40 Raven Rock-Rosemont Road.** [DTHSS D-83a]. Stucco over stone. 2-story. 3-bay. gable-roofed

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Style: Colonial Revival and International embellishments.

Date/history: 18th or early 19th century; enlarged and remodeled in the mid-20th century. Part of a 456-acre subdivision of Col. John Reading's 1440-acre Mount Amwell plantation conveyed by him to his son, Richard, before 1767. Richard reportedly built a new house to replace his father's house, which burned in 1748. John Woolverton acquired 150.75 acres of Richard's tract in 1819, which in 1830 he bequeathed to his son, James, "whereon he now lives." [Goodspeed, "Mt. Amwell East"] Unidentified building noted on 1861 map; "J.W." 1860 map; "C.S. Woolverton" 1873 atlas.

Additional description: Exterior features include stone bank cellar, fully above grade at west end of main block, boxed overhanging eaves, mostly 6/6 sash with plain trim and decorative shutter; recessed main entry at east end added during 20th century with a simple surround, fan light and glass and panel door.

Outbuildings: (1) Frame, 2-story wagon house converted to a dwelling with clapboard siding and a hoist overhang in the east gable end (NC); (2) concrete silo (mid 20th century) (NC) (3) large concrete block and frame barn (mid 20th century) (NC); (4) frame, 1-story, 4-bay garage with metal roof (late 20th century) (NC); (5) indoor horse ring with metal roof (mid 20th century) (NC).

Contributing B51 /L9 Photo #

- 41 **23 Raven Rock-Rosemont Road.** [DTHSS D-83b]. "Haymeadows Farm." Coursed rubble-stone, 2-story, 5-bay, gable-roofed, double-pile dwelling (built in two parts, 3-bay unit and 2-bay west extension) with paired interior chimneys in each gable end (stone stacks with modern caps); stone single pile 2-over 3-bay east wing with frame 1-story rear appendage.

Style: Colonial Revival embellishments

Date/history: Late 18th or early 19th century. Date stone on eastern half of main block "D E & R 1802," possibly Darius Everitt and Rachel, his wife, who purchased the property in 1794. [Goodspeed, "Mt. Amwell East"] Part of a 456-acre subdivision of Col. John Reading's 1440-acre Mount Amwell plantation conveyed by him to his son, Richard, before 1767. Richard reportedly built a new house to replace his father's house, which burned in 1748. John Woolverton acquired 150.75 acres of Richard's tract in 1819, which in 1830 he bequeathed to his son, James, "whereon he now lives." "J. Woolverton" 1860 map; "C.S. Woolverton" 1873 atlas.

Additional description: Exterior features include wide overhanging eaves, box cornice with crown molding on front and rear of main block, modern boxed overhanging raking eaves, 6/6 sash windows, first floor main block fenestration spanned by rough stone lintels with splayed voussoirs and keystones, central front entry and off-center rear entry have modern glass-and-panel doors and shed-roofed porch with

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Outbuildings: (1) **Smokehouse** of roughly squared stone with gable-end entry with timber lintel (mid 19th century) (C); (2) frame, 1½-story, 2-bay **wagon house** on a concrete block replacement foundation with gable end entries (replacement doors) and clapboard siding (mid 19th century) (C); (3) 5-bay, stone **overshot bank barn** with frame gables, frame forebay wall and frame area over the main entry, an east gable hoist overhang. Level topography necessitated a built-up earthen ramp leading to the main entry. Date stone in gable "J. & M. W. 1850" (C); (4) 2 frame gable-roofed **sheds** (20th century) (NC); (5) stone and frame, 2 level **stable** (set perpendicular to the southeast corner of the barn) that has been converted into a residence or studio (mid 19th century) (NC); (6) frame, 1-bay gable-roofed **garage/shed** with modern siding (late 20th century) (NC).

Contributing B51 /L9.05 Photo #s 39-41

- 42 **99 Raven Rock-Rosemont Road.** [DTHSS RS-1/ RM: 15]. "Cane Farm." Stone **dwelling**, consisting of a 2-story, double pile, 5-bay, gable-roofed, center-hall-plan main block with gable-end chimneys (brick stacks); 1½-story, single-pile, 2-bay, gable-roofed west wing with west gable chimney (brick stack); frame, wood-shingle-clad, 1½-story west appendage end with a salt-box profile; and 4-bay garage appendage at the rear.

Style: Georgian influences, Colonial Revival embellishment

Date: 1822 (date stone, "I. H. 1822"); west wing possibly earlier. Southern-most portion of Charles Woolverton's original 1665-acre tract and part of a 140-acre tract mortgaged by William Hoagland in 1774. [Hammond] Deeded by Thomas Lequear to John Waterhouse in 1822. [Bush, 1/30/30] "J. Waterhouse" 1851 map; "J. A. Melick" 1873 atlas and 1902 map. Poultry farm established by Charles H. Cane, president of the New Jersey Board of Agriculture, in the early 20th century. ["Old Church To Become An Apparent House," *Hunterdon County Democrat*, undated clipping at Hunterdon County Historical Society]

Additional description: The stone work of the front elevation approaches a random ashlar pattern in its coursing; stucco clad elsewhere. Other features include a box cornice with pented returns and flush raking eaves on the main block, slightly overhanging eaves on the wings; 9/6 and 9/9 sash windows with massive stone lintels and louvered or paneled shutters on the main block; shed-roofed enclosed screened porches on the east gable end of the main block and on the front of the west wing; main entry with transom, panel door, cornice, and flanking pilasters (probably a Colonial Revival embellishment).

Outbuildings: (1) Stone, 1-story, **office** (possibly converted out kitchen) with gable-end entry, frame gable-roofed porch, slate roof and large stone chimney (19th century, remodeled early 20th century) (C); (2) frame and stone, 2-story **commercial building** with 1-story wings and upper story wood shingle siding (mid 20th century) (NC); (3) 6 long frame, 1-story chicken coops converted to **commercial buildings** with board and batten siding, gable roofs, and cupolas (early 20th century) (C); (4) frame, 2-bay

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frame **corn crib** with metal roof now enclosed for storage (early 20th century) (C); (8) frame and concrete, 2-story, 5-bay, block **multi-unit dwelling** with gable roof probably originally a barn (early 20th century) (NC); (9) frame, 1-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed **commercial building** with metal roof (mid 20th century) (NC); (10) frame, 1-story **garage** on stone foundation with shed roof (mid 20th century) (NC); (11) 3 frame and steel, gable-roofed **commercial buildings** (late 20th century) (NC); (12) frame **dwelling** (late 20th century) (NC).

Contributing B30 /L6

- 43 **Route 519.** [DTHSS RS-2/ RM: 26]. Rosemont Burial Ground. Large **cemetery** enclosed by stone wall with small to medium size 18th, 19th, and 20th century grave stones.

Style: None

Date/history: 1729. The first interment was that of a young man who died in 1727 while visiting farmer George Fox, owner of the property at the time. The Rosemont Burial-Ground was established in 1729 on a small parcel subdivided from the Fox farm. [Snell, p. 383] The Presbyterian Church of Rosemont was constructed next to the cemetery in 1847 and later torn down; however, its exact location is not known.

Additional description: The earliest surviving gravestone is that of an unidentified "J. I. 1755 November 15." Early gravestones represent numerous members of the Williamson, Waterhouse, and Woolverton families. There are no Rittenhouse burials.

Outbuildings and Other Features: Small frame, hip-roofed **outbuilding** (early 20th century) (C); (2) low **stone wall** of coursed rubble with cut stone capping (19th century) (C).

Contributing B30 /L7

- 44 **103 Route 519.** [DTHSS RS-3/ RM: 25]. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay single pile, I-type **dwelling** with interior chimney and rear 2-story addition.

Style: None

Date: Late 19th or early 20th century

Additional description: Exterior features include boxed overhanging eaves, vinyl siding, 6/6 sash windows with modern shutters, a central entry and a small pent roof (probably replacing a porch).

Outbuildings: Masonry, 1-story, 3-bay **garage** (mid 20th century) (NC).

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converted into a **two-family dwelling**, the building is a frame, 2-story, 2-over-4-bay, gable-front, 3-bay deep rectangular block; 1-story shed-roofed porch extends across 3 south bays.

Style: Greek Revival and Italianate influences

Date/history: 1860. The property was acquired by Charles Cane around 1947 for conversion into apartments to be occupied by men employed at his neighboring poultry farm. The square bell tower was presumably removed at that time. The church bell was likely the one presently displayed at the Cane Farm (Inventory #42).

Additional description: Surviving early fabric includes a scroll-bracketed box cornice with returns that are carried on the raking eaves, simple corner pilasters, decorative shingles on the front gable, a diamond-shaped louvered attic vent; 6/6 sash windows with architrave trim; two front entries with heavily molded 4-panel doors (upper panels round headed).

Outbuildings: Frame, 1-story, 5-bay churchyard carriage shed now converted to **garage** with 1-bay enclosed with door and 6-paned windows. (Reconstructed mid to late 20th century) (NC).

Contributing B30 /L9 Photo #44

- 46 **85 Route 519.** [DTHSS RS-5/ RM: 22]. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, gable-front **dwelling** with gabled side wing and interior brick chimney (brick stack).

Style: Italianate influences

Date: Circa 1860-1880

Additional description: Exterior features include aluminum siding, boxed overhanging eaves, 1/1 sash windows with modern louvered shutters, an end-bay entry with transom and glass-and-panel door, a semi-hexagonal bay window on the front and an L-shaped porch with decorative frieze, foliated brackets and square posts.

Outbuildings: **83 Route 519.** [DTHSS RS- RM: 23]. Frame, 2 story, gable-roofed **dwelling** remodeled from a barn or **wagon house** and now accommodates living quarters and two garage bays with exterior block chimney (Late 19th or early 20th century, remodeled mid-20th century) (C).

Contributing B30 /L10

- 47 **83 Route 519.** [DTHSS RM: 21]. Frame, 1½-story, 3-bay, gable-front **dwelling**.

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Style: Colonial Revival with Craftsman influences (“American Four-Square”)

Date: Circa 1905-1925

Additional description: Exterior features include wood shingle siding above the clapboard-clad 1st-story, overhanging eaves; central hip dormer with paired windows; multi-pane sash windows; central entry with Craftsman style glass-panel door; shed-roofed porch with square posts and railings.

Outbuildings: Frame, 1-story, 2-bay **garage** with metal roof (mid/late 20th century) (NC).

Contributing

B30 /L14

Photo #47

- 51 **75 Route 519.** [DTHSS RS-9/ RM: 17]. Coursed-rubble-stone, 2-story, 3-bay, single-pile, gable-roofed, I-type **dwelling** with gable-end chimney (brick stack); frame, 2-story, 2-bay west gable-end extension with interior brick and exterior masonry chimneys; small frame east appendage.

Style: None

Date: Circa 1800-1850

Additional description: Exterior features include boxed overhanging eaves, 2/2 and 6/6 sash windows with plain trim, some with panel shutters, clapboard siding on the frame portions; two front entries, one centered on the stone portion with a panel door and one on the frame portion with a glass-and-panel door.

Outbuildings: None

Contributing

B30 /L15

- 52 **3 Route 519.** [RM: 16] Frame, 1½-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed **dwelling.**

Style: Craftsman influences

Date: Circa 1910-1930

Additional description: Exterior features include vinyl siding, gable dormer with 3 windows, boxed overhanging eaves, 1/1 sash windows; engaged shed-roofed front porch with square posts set on a closed railing.

Outbuildings: Frame and masonry. 1-story. 2-bay. gable-front **garage** (early 20th century) (C).

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- 56 **67 Route 519.** [DTHSS RS-23/ RM: 14]. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, gable-front **dwelling** with an interior chimney (brick stack) and a 2-story, rear appendage.

Style: Gothic Revival and Italianate influences

Date: Circa 1860-1880; recently remodeled and enlarged. "J. Dean," 1873 atlas.

Additional description: Exterior features include clapboard siding, heavily molded and kicked, boxed overhanging eaves, Carpenter Gothic ornamentations on the raking eaves; round headed gable windows, 2/2 sash windows and 2/4 sash windows on the 1st-floor front, semi-octagonal bay window on the east gable end; front entry with transom and double-leaf doors having heavily molded panels; front and side-bay shed-roof porches with square columns and curved brackets that create an arcade effect.

Outbuildings: (1) Braced-frame, 1½ story, 2-bay **wagon house** with gable-end entries, north side lean-to and clapboard siding (mid 19th century) (C); (2) braced-frame, 3-bay **overshot bank barn** with clapboard siding; stone stable (mid 19th century) (C); (3) frame **well house** with slate hipped roof and 6/6 sash windows (mid 19th century) (C); (4) frame, 1½-story, gable-roofed **shed/stable** with frame, 1-story, gable-roofed appendage with metal roofs (mid 19th century)(C); (5) round metal **silos** (mid 20th century) (NC).

Contributing

B51 /L1.05

Photo #s 48-49

- 57 **74 Route 519.** [DTHSS RS-12/ RM: 12]. Frame, 2 story, 5-over-4 bay, gable-roofed **dwelling** converted from a wagon house or barn.

Style: None

Date: 19th century, converted ca. 1960-1970

Additional description: Exterior features include board and batten siding and 6/6 sash windows.

Outbuildings: None

Contributing

B32 /L17.02

- 58 **76 Route 519.** [DTHSS RS-13/ RM: 11]. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed **dwelling** that probably built in 2 parts with an interior chimney (brick stack), a rear lean-to and west gable end appendage.

Style: None

Date: 19th century

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Outbuildings: Frame, 1-story, 2-bay garage with slate roof and paired 6-pane gable windows (mid to late 20th century) (NC).

Contributing B32 /L18

- 59 **78 Route 519.** [DTHSS RS-14/ RM: 10]. "Davis' Lots of Time Shop" Stone, 1-story, gable-front commercial building (former blacksmith shop), 3-bays wide and 3 bays deep; 1-story rusticated cement block rear appendage with interior concrete block chimney.

Style: None

Date: Circa 1850-1860. "W. Sh B. S. Sh." 1860 map. Rosemont Chicken Hatchery office, c. 1930. [Bush, 1/30/30]

Additional description: Remodeled around the 1920s and now occupied by an antique shop. Exterior features include boxed overhanging eaves, 1/1 sash windows, a gabled entry porch with square posts on cobblestone piers and a wide doorway with sidelights that fill the original entry.

Outbuildings: None

Contributing B32 /L19 Photo #50

- 60 **80 Route 519.** [DTHSS RS-15/ RM: 9]. Frame, 2-story, 4-bay, double-pile, gable-roofed dwelling with exterior chimney (brick stack) and a rear lean-to.

Style: Greek Revival influences

Date: Circa 1835-1850 "E. Laquear" 1850 map.

Additional description: Exterior features include vinyl siding, a built-up cornice with crown molding, bed molding and wide molded frieze on the front and rear, narrow corner pilasters, 6/6 sash windows, paired inner bay entries with 5-panel doors and transoms and an almost flat-roofed entry porch with box cornice, frieze, large square posts with molded capitals and bases and matching pilasters.

Outbuildings: Gable-front wagon house facing onto rear alley, with sliding barn doors under pent roof. (19th century) (C).

Contributing B 32 /L20 Photo #50

- 61 **82 Route 519.** [DTHSS RS-16/ RM: 8]. Frame. 2-story. 3-bay. gable-front dwelling with cross gable on

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Style: Queen Anne and Craftsman influences

Date: Late 19th century

Additional description: Exterior features include clapboard siding, fish-scale shingles in the gables, overhanging eaves, barge boards on the raking eaves, 2/2 sash windows with plain trim and louvered shutters, a 2-story, semi-octagonal bay windows on the north side, paired windows in the front gable; L-shaped porch with large square posts on cement pedestals and whose front portion is enclosed with 9/1 windows.

Outbuildings: To the rear is a frame, 1½-story, 2-bay garage with block foundation and clapboard siding (early 20th century) (C).

Contributing B32 /L21

- 62 **84 Route 519.** [DTHSS RS-17/ RM: 7]. Frame 4-bay, 2½-story, single-pile dwelling with a north gable end chimney (brick stack) and a 1½-story flat roofed rear appendage.

Style: Greek Revival influences

Date: Circa 1835-1855

Additional description: Exterior features include clapboard siding, wide corner boards, a box cornice, flush raking eaves; 6-light attic story windows, others 6/6 sash with louvered shutters; paired inner-bay entries with 5-panel doors, transoms and one surviving flanking pilaster; a semi-hexagonal bay window to the north; shed-roofed porch with tapered square posts and jig-saw cut brackets.

Outbuildings: To the rear on the alley is a frame, 1½-story wagon house with plank siding, gable-end entry, sliding door and small shed roof overhang (19th century) (C).

Contributing B32 /L22

- 63 **86 Route 519.** [DTHSS RS-18/ RM: 6]. Frame, 2½-story, 4-over-3-bay, single-pile, gable-roofed dwelling with gable-end chimney (brick stack;) and a 2-story, gable-roofed addition that extends 1 bay beyond the north end.

Style: Greek Revival influences and Colonial Revival embellishment

Date: Mid 19th century; roof raised late 20th century.

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the steps; Tuscan columns on cement pedestals; square railings.

Outbuildings: Frame, 1½- story, 2-bay, wagon house/garage with clapboard siding, 3 sliding doors, center gable and shed roofed overhang on alley façade (19th century) (C).

Contributing B32 /L23

- 64 **88 Route 519.** [DTHSS RS-19/RM: 5]. ("The Café," Former Rosemont Store) Frame 2 story commercial building consisting of a 4-bay I-type main block with interior gable-end chimneys (exposed back on west one); hip-roofed, 5-bay deep, full-width, rear addition (probably built in 2 parts).

Style: Italianate influences; Colonial Revival and Queen Anne embellishment

Date: Main block mid 19th century; rear addition c. 1900-1910. "Store S. Hartpence" 1860 map.

Additional description: Exterior features include clapboard siding, a central front gable with pointed window; heavily molded overhanging eaves that are carried across the front and north gables forming pediments, a box cornice, bracketed gable dormer on the rear addition, a denticulated frieze across the front and west sides, 1/1, 2/2 and 6/6 sash windows with mostly architrave trim, a gabled projecting bay on the south side rear, two front entries, one of which has a glass-and-panel door, transom and symmetrically molded trim with corner blocks, a large multi-pane display window (modern) to its north and a flat-roofed, L-shaped porch with box cornice, square posts with applied moldings and curved brackets that create an arcade effect.

Outbuildings: To the rear on the alley is a 2-story, gable-roof barn/ wagon shed, of plank-sided frame construction above a random ashlar stone ground story, with 6/6 windows in 1st-story and gable, 6-pane windows in 2nd-story and modern entry door (19th century) (C).

Contributing B32 /L 24 Photo #53

- 65 **102 Route 604.** [DTHSS RS-/ RM: 27]. Former Cross Keys Tavern. Stone, 2-story, gable-roofed dwelling consisting of a single-pile main block (a 3-bay I-type with a 2-bay east extension) and a stone 2-bay rear ell at the west end. The original I-type portion has gable end chimneys (the east one has a stone stack and the west one is located in the north corner); a third chimney is within the gable of the rear ell.

Style: Georgian influences

Date/history: Original I-type portion 1754 (Snell p. 376); additions late 18th or early 19th century. William Rittenhouse, who acquired part of Col. John Reading's original 1440-acre tract in 1719, subsequently acquired the property at the crossroads, where he established a tavern in 1754. Originally

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Hotel," 1860 map; "G. Hoppock," 1873 atlas.

Additional description: The stone work on the front wall of the I-type approaches random ashlar in appearance; the 1st floor door and windows have splayed stone lintels. Other features include a box cornice with frieze and return that is carried on the raking eaves (it may have been continued to form a west gable end pent roof), 6/6 and 2/2 sash windows (no space between upper windows and rafter plates) with a variety architrave trim (some with roman-ovolo outer molding), two front entries (centered on I-type and north end bay), stucco siding on the main block rear.

Outbuildings: To the rear stand: (1) Brace-framed, 2-story wagon house with lean-to with 2-story converted to an apartment (19th century) (C); (2) frame, gabled privy (19th or early 20th century) (C); (3) brace-framed, 3-bay overshot bank barn with rear shed-extension, a long perpendicular ell at the southwest corner, a hoist overhang on the east gable, clapboard siding, batten doors, sash windows The fore bay recess has been closed (mid 19th century) (C); (4) octagonal roofed, tile-block silo with wood-shingle roof (early 20th century) (C).

Contributing B31 /L6.07 Photo #55

- 66 **110 Route 519.** Frame, 1-story, gable-front dwelling with rear 1½ -story addition and side 2-bay garage addition.

Style: Craftsman

Date: Circa 1900. Probably the former Creamery shown on 1902 map.

Additional description: Exterior features include stone foundation, 6/1 sash windows with plank shutters, glass and panel door and small curved porch hood with square columns.

Outbuildings: Long, frame, 1-story garage/equipment shed (early 20th century) (C).

Contributing B31 /L7

- 67 **827 Route 604.** [DTHSS RS-20/ RM: 4]. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay gable-front dwelling with gabled side wing, interior chimney and 2-story rear appendage.

Style: Italianate, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival influences

Date: Circa 1890-1910

Additional description: Exterior features include vinyl siding. decorative vinyl shingles on the gables.

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cement pedestals, and a projecting bay on the west side (rectangular above the porch roof, semi-octagonal below).

Outbuildings: Frame 1-story, 2-bay, gambrel-roof **barn or wagon house** (early 20th century) (C)

Contributing B 32/L25 Photo #56

- 68 **825 Route 604.** [DTHSS RS-21/ RM: 3]. Stuccoed stone, 2-story, 3-bay, side-hall-plan **dwelling** with an east gable-end interior chimney; stuccoed stone, slightly lower 2-story, 2-bay, single-pile west extension; a rear 1-story, hipped-roofed appendage.

Style: Colonial Revival embellishment

Date: Mid 19th century. "A. Barcroft" 1850 map; "C. Green" 1860 map; "N. Cair[n?]" 1873 atlas.

Additional description: Exterior features include box cornice with frieze, overhanging raking eaves, 6/6 sash windows with panel shutters, entry with paneled reveals, panel-and-glass door and transom, and a flat-roofed porch with Tuscan columns.

Outbuildings: (1) 1-story, stuccoed **shed** with metal-clad gable roof (mid/late 20th century) (NC); (2) small, 1-story, frame shed-roofed **shed** (mid/late 20th century) (NC).

Contributing B32 /L26 Photo #57

- 69 **823 Route 604.** [DTHSS RS-22/ RM: 2]. Frame, 2-story, single-pile, 2-over-3 bay, I-type **dwelling** with exterior chimney (brick stack); rear 2-story appendage with a modern exterior furnace flue.

Style: Queen Anne embellishment

Date: Late 19th century

Additional description: Exterior features include wood shingle roof, boxed overhanging eaves, wood siding with fish-scale shingles between the windows, 2/2 sash window, an off-center entry, a semi-octagonal bay window and an L-shaped, flat-roofed porch with box cornice, spandrel brackets and turned posts and spindles.

Outbuildings: 1-story, 1-bay, frame and masonry **garage** with gable-end entry (mid/late 20th century) (NC).

Contributing B32 /L27

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Style: None (Remodeled Bungalow)

Date: Circa 1910-1930; remodeled late 20th century.

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging eaves, 1/1 sash windows, and a shed dormer

Outbuildings: None

Non-contributing B32 /L28

71 **829 Route 604.** Frame, 1-story, gable-roofed dwelling.

Style: None

Date: 20th century

Outbuildings: Long, 1-story, concrete block, gable-roofed commercial building (mid/late 20th century) (NC).

Non-contributing B32 /L25.01

72 **833 Route 604.** Concrete block, 1-story, gable-roofed dwelling.

Style: None

Date: Mid to late 20th century

Outbuildings: (1) Frame, 3-bay, gable-roofed garage (mid/late 20th century) (NC); (2) frame, 1-story, gable-roofed shed/workshop (mid/late 20th century) (NC).

Non-contributing B32 /L 14.02

73 **831 Route 604.** Frame, 1-story, gable-roofed dwelling with attached garage.

Style: Ranch

Date: Mid to late 20th century

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Non-contributing

B32 /L14.01

- 74 **Route 519.** Stone dwelling ruins consisting of a 3-bay, 2-story, single-pile, two-room-plan main block with interior gable-end chimneys, a 1-and-1/2-story west wing with interior gable-end chimney and an east appendage. The gable-ends walls and much of the north wall of the main block remain intact; most of the south wall has collapsed.

Style: none

Date: early 19th century

Additional description: The gable roof and floors have collapsed, along with portions of the stone walls. Nevertheless, a considerable amount of early fabric remains in including fireplaces, interior plaster and window and door frames, and portions of framing members, flooring and wooden trim. The masonry walls are constructed of a mix of rubble and coursed rubble stone and retain some stucco; at least some of the window frames are of mortise-and-tenon construction; both hewn and saw cut timber was used for interior framing members. Hand split lath can be seen in window reveals. The main block chimneys each vents two fireplaces, one on each floor, featuring flat-arched lintels comprised of stone voussoirs. The west wing frieze, presumably a cooking fireplace, has collapsed entirely

Outbuildings: None

Contributing

B30 /L1

- 75 **Lower Creek Road.** Stone dwelling ruins consisting of a 2-story, single-pile, possibly two-room-plan main block with interior east gable-end chimney venting one fireplace with a flat-arched lintel. Only the east gable-end wall and chimney remain intact; the other walls have collapsed to the level of the foundations.

Style: none

Date: early 19th century

Outbuildings: None

Contributing

B32 /L8

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The Rosemont Rural Agricultural District is significant under National Register Criteria A and C in the areas of settlement pattern and architecture for the period c. 1729 to 1942, beginning with the year the Rosemont Burial Ground, the earliest surviving resource, was established, and ending with the closure of the Reading School. Significance in the area of settlement pattern stems from the district's representation of early dispersed agricultural communities that developed throughout much of northwestern New Jersey, including Hunterdon County, which were originally shaped in large part by New Jersey's proprietary system of land distribution and made distinctive in Rosemont by an intermingling of primarily English and Germanic cultural traditions. Known as Rosemont from the mid-19th century, the neighborhood was settled in the early 18th century by pioneer agriculturists of primarily British and German stock, among whom Col. John Reading, Charles Woolverton, and William Rittenhouse were the most prominent, acquiring large tracts of land which were later divided among their various male heirs, thus assuring a family presence lasting many decades. Architectural significance derives from several aspects of Rosemont's built environment. The notable number of early farmsteads in a landscape of preserved farmland, as well as the individual early farmhouses, barns, and ancillary domestic and agricultural buildings and structures collectively provide an important document of the region's early agricultural and domestic architecture. The prevalence of stone construction, I-type dwellings and overshot bank barns are significance aspects of Rosemont's architectural heritage, demonstrating a strong connection to the Delaware Valley culture region. Of particular note is a recently rediscovered 18th-century log dwelling, a rare survivor of a once common construction. In addition, although Criterion D significance is not claimed, archaeological resources relating to the area's 18th- and 19th-century material culture also may be present in the environs of district buildings and sites. Despite some modern residential development, Rosemont's landscape still reflects to a remarkable degree its appearance from the middle decades of the 19th century (property lines, roads, farmstead site patterns, and dozen of buildings and structures), and ongoing open space and farmstead preservation initiatives will help ensure the future survival of Rosemont's distinctive agricultural character. Notwithstanding the presence of modern infill development as well as the loss of some early fabric to modern alterations, the Rosemont Rural Agricultural District possesses significance and retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association necessary for National Register eligibility.

Settlement patterns

As an assemblage, the intact farms of the Rosemont Rural Agricultural District are significant as an agricultural community, originally shaped by New Jersey's proprietary system of land survey and distribution, that was settled and developed by a mix of agriculturists of mainly British and German descent. A majority of the district's buildings date to the 18th and 19th centuries, and the distinctive historical character of the district results from the survival of these resources in a generally good state of preservation, their scattered spatial organization, and the integrity of the landscape setting. The district's property lines, roads, farmhouses, outbuildings, fields, and farm lanes preserve a record of the early settlement within a cultural landscape of merged cultural traditions. Rosemont encompasses a geographic area that includes natural resources that were vital to its successful development as a self-reliant agricultural community. Situated on the east bank of Delaware River, the neighborhood was well watered with at least

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one small tributary of the Lockatong or Wickecheoke Creeks crossing each of the original farm tracts. The soils were naturally fertile, and there were hardwood forests and native stone available for construction. Conveniently situated mill seats along the Lockatong and Wickecheoke assured that no farm in the valley was more than two or three miles from a service center. The road system, which developed in part along the boundaries of the original plantations, provided for internal circulation as well as an important route south to the Delaware River, where agricultural productions could be shipped down river to Trenton and Philadelphia, and east to the large market town of New Brunswick, New Jersey, on the Raritan River, and from there by water to New York. In the 19th century, a canal followed by a railroad along the east bank of the Delaware River improved local access to urban markets, but eventually drew economic activity to locations directly on their routes, at the expense of more isolated places such as Rosemont.

New Jersey's proprietary system of land holdings profoundly affected the settlement patterns and landscape in northwestern New Jersey and within the Rosemont neighborhood. The organized marketing and settlement of Hunterdon County began with the division of the lands of West Jersey, which had been acquired in 1674 by prominent Quakers Edward Byllinge and John Fenwick from Lord John Berkeley. After dividing the province into one hundred shares, or "proprietaryes," most of the shares were then sold, mainly to Quakers from England. The purchasers were to receive land dividends with each successive division of the West Jersey territory. Usually, these purchases were made for the purpose of land speculation, and were subsequently resold or subdivided and sold.¹ Occasionally, the purchasers chose to settle on their tracts. John Reading, Charles Woolverton, and William Rittenhouse were early settlers in the vicinity of what became Rosemont and their purchases of adjacent large tracts of land during the first decades of the 18th century would shape the neighborhood for generations. As surveyor for the West Jersey Proprietors, John Reading played an integral role in establishing the pattern of development in the areas of West Jersey that would become Hunterdon and Sussex Counties. Reading's son, also a surveyor, accompanied his father on some surveying expeditions. His journal contains descriptions of the methodology used and considerations given for the earliest land divisions, and in his book, *Land and People*, historical geographer Peter Wacker discussed Reading's approach:

[Reading's] surveying party was accompanied by some of the people for whom he was locating land. As a result, he was careful to locate land according to their instruction, measuring off to metes and bounds (local physical features) large, irregular parcels including as much river frontage, seemingly fertile soil, and meadow as possible. This was apparently standard procedure with other surveyors at that time. Occasionally, both banks of a stream valuable for waterpower were surveyed out to an individual. This, too, was a standard procedure with other surveyors. Also, Reading's party scouted for evidence of minerals, especially iron ore. . .²

¹Hubert G Schmidt, *Rural Hunterdon: An Agricultural History*, New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1945, p. 53.

²Peter Wacker, *Land and People. A Cultural Geography of Pre-industrial New Jersey: Origins and Settlement Patterns*, New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1975, p. 365.

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Reading's own large tract, which he named Mount Amwell, possibly after the small town of Amwell north of London, was irregular in shape, and was evidently carefully laid out to take advantage of several important watercourses as boundaries.³ Reading was able to capitalize on his position as surveyor to create a highly desirable tract. However, much of the rest of the land in the area was laid out in regular rectangular parcels with each of the original tracts in the Rosemont vicinity crossed at least once by a watercourse, a methodology that probably reflected the desires of the Proprietors. Some of the original tracts quickly changed hands or were subdivided and sold as investors cashed in on their land dividends. However, within the Rosemont district, the Reading and Woolverton tracts remained largely intact at least until the middle decades of the 18th century. In his book, *Rural Hunterdon*, historian Hubert G. Schmidt described a small class of landed gentry that existed in Hunterdon for a period before the Revolution, and suggests that "perhaps some members of the Reading family" could be added to the list.⁴ The historian Sydney E. Ahlstrom also observed an aristocratic tendency in West Jersey, writing, "[t]he retention of primogeniture and the Quaker insistence on marriage 'within meeting' also conduced to the emergency of a strong class of large landholders. . . With these influences came a conservative, aristocratic social structure to which family interrelationships and county government, rather than the town meeting, were basic."⁵ The aristocratic-sounding "Mount Amwell" name chosen by John Reading, his careful selection of land, with natural resources and commercial potential, and later family efforts to entail the land support Schmidt's notion. The original tracts in the Rosemont neighborhood were eventually divided among heirs typically via some sort of patrilineal inheritance, where male heirs received real property and females received monetary bequests and personal property. However, there is no clear evidence of testated primogeniture among the early settlers.⁶ John Reading conveyed nearly one third of his Mount Amwell plantation to his daughter's husband, Daniel Howell, as a dowry, and, after his death intestate in 1717, the remainder of the Mount Amwell land devised to his only son, who in turn divided his land inheritance equitably among his sons. The progeny of these three original settlers – Reading, Woolverton, and Rittenhouse – remained a presence in the area for many generations. Throughout the district property lines of the early farms survive partially or wholly intact after more than 200 years, as do many of the early farmsteads.

The road network of the Rosemont neighborhood grew slowly over the course of the 18th century and first half of the 19th century, reaching its present configuration in the 1850s, after which no new roads

³ John Backer Kugler, *The History of the First English Presbyterian Church in Amwell*, Somerville, NJ: The Unionist-Gazette Assn., 1912, p. 39.

⁴ Schmidt, p. 68.

⁵ Sydney E. Ahlstrom, *A Religious History of the American People*, New Haven: Yale University Press, 2nd Edition, 2004, p. 207.

⁶ Primogeniture was the inheritance system wherein real estate was conveyed intact to each successive eldest son. Entailment was a means of restricting future succession of real property to the descendants of a designated person. Both principles were recognized in most of the early colonies, and primogeniture was the operative system in cases of intestacy. By the time of the Revolution, Americans denounced primogeniture and entail as aristocratic or feudal. (John V. Orth, "After the Revolution: 'Reform' of the Law of Inheritance," *Law and History Review*, Spring, 1992, Vol. 1, No. 1, p. 33) Patrilineal inheritance favors male inheritance of real property, and can be more or less equitable.

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were opened, except for several minor cul-de-sacs in recent decades. County Route 519, probably the district's oldest road, follows the route of one of western Hunterdon County's major early north/south roads which led to Reading's ferry, an important Delaware River crossing, just south of the district at present-day Stockton. While no road return survives, it likely was in existence well before the middle of the 18th century and appears on a 1781 map of New Jersey, depicted as converging with roads from the east and south at Howell's ferry (the former Reading ferry).⁷ No road returns exist for County Route 604 or its western continuation, Rosemont/Raven Rock Road. Nevertheless, these roads probably also date to the mid 18th century, providing the neighborhood with an early east/west route and access to nearby mills. The eastern segment gave access to a mill established on the Wickecheoke Creek just east of the district perhaps as early as 1754, and the road east of the mill certainly was extant by 1773, when a mortgage for property in the vicinity referred to it as the "Great Road from Tyson's Mill to Opdycke's Mill."⁸ As the neighborhood developed, the road network was gradually extended. Strimples Mill Road was surveyed in 1818, and Sanford and Lower Creek Roads were laid out in the 1850s.⁹ An 1860 regional map records the existence of a neighborhood road network that remains practically unchanged today.¹⁰

The district provides a good illustration of a dispersed agricultural settlement and its agglomerated service center, which contrasts with the traditional planned nucleated settlements attempted in East Jersey with short-lived success. In 1783, traveler Johann Schoepf took note of a distinctive American pattern that was already apparent in Rosemont neighborhood:

There are in America a number of such places called towns, where one must look for the houses, either not built or scattered a good distance apart, that is, to say, certain districts are set off as Townships (market or town districts), the residents of which live apart on their farms, a particular spot being called the town where the church and tavern stand and the smiths have their shops – because in one or the other of these community buildings the neighbors are accustomed to meet. And when later professional men, shop-keepers, and other people who are not farmers come to settle, their dwellings group themselves about the church and the shops.¹¹

Providing a well-situated neighborhood service center, the hamlet of Rosemont is representative of the smallest of agglomerate crossroads settlements that proliferated throughout the region in the 18th and 19th centuries to serve its scattered undeveloped population but, isolated from the path of 19th-century transportation improvements, never grew beyond their formative stage. A tavern established at the intersection of the neighborhood's north/south and east/west roads around 1754 by William Rittenhouse – or

⁷ "A Sketch of the Northern Parts of New Jersey, copied from the Original by Lieu. I Hills 23^d Reg." 1781. The road was at least contemplated by 1729 when a petition was made to the county freeholders for a new road to run from the northern border of Amwell Township to Daniel Howell's in what is now Stockton. The petition showed that George Fox's land bordered this proposed road at the northwest corner of Rosemont [Hunterdon County Special Deeds, Book , page 28].

⁸ Hunterdon County Mortgages, Book 1, page 200.

⁹ Hunterdon County Road Returns, Book 2, page 210 and Book 3, pp. 442 & 461.

¹⁰ D.J. Lake and S.N. Beers, *Map of Philadelphia and Trenton Vicinity*, Philadelphia: C.K. Stone & A. Pomeroy, 1860.

¹¹ Wacker, p. 377.

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possibly his son Isaac – gave the neighborhood an early focal point, around which the hamlet gradually coalesced, eventually attracting two churches, a store, artisan shops and about two dozen houses. Known first as Crosskeys, after the tavern, the locality somewhat later became known as “Rittenhouse,” after the tavern keeper, and purportedly acquired its present name of Rosemont around 1845.¹² Like the neighborhood road network, the hamlet had achieved its present configuration by third quarter of the 19th century and experienced little subsequent growth.¹³

As a well-preserved example of an agrarian landscape established during the 18th century period of original settlement, the district exemplifies the significant phases of New Jersey agriculture from late 18th century subsistence farming, to the agricultural changes during the 19th century resulting from better transportation systems and technological improvements, and finally to the transformations during the “country place” era of gentleman farming which began in the second quarter of the 20th century. Hunterdon County remained a region of general farming for two hundred years, with little specialization until the latter part of the nineteenth century. Even after 1900, much of the farming was still general in the sense that farmers grew a number of crops and kept livestock of several kinds. However, in Rosemont there was also a substantial growth in dairying and poultry raising, which led to adaptations and changes in the farm infrastructure.¹⁴

Architecture

In her 1982 study of nineteenth century farmstead on New Jersey’s Inner Coast Plain, Alice E. Manning noted several principles of traditional farm layout identified by earlier writers, and which are in evidence in the Rosemont district:

Where possible, barns, regardless of origin, were laid out to face the south so that barn doors remained as free of snow as possible, animals in the farm yard were sheltered from winter winds, and winter sunlight could penetrate the interior. . . . To best suit his needs, a farmer could and would modify barn design either before building or through remodeling. Over time, original models might be changed to the point of being unrecognizable. . . . Models for new outbuildings were readily available in farm journals of the period along with advice about placement and modifications. For example, the barn should be a convenient distance from the house, provide space for both animals and fodder, each arranged for ease of feeding and cleaning, be near water so no time (or manure) would be lost in “driving the stock to a remote watering place” (Allen 1869:337) and provide adequate ventilation with cupolas. The other outbuildings, carriage houses, corn cribs, pig sties, and so forth should be placed for ease of access. Macroscopically, the layout of the fields,

¹² Clint Wilson, “Rosemont Gets Name at Wedding,” *Hunterdon Democrat*, undated clipping. According to this account, the name of Rosemont purportedly resulted from a whimsical decision by a group of guests at a wedding in 1845, and the settlement is so named on the 1851 county map [Samuel C. Cornell, *Map of Hunterdon County*, 1851].

¹³ D.J. Lake and S.N. Beers, *Map of Philadelphia and Trenton Vicinity*, Philadelphia: C.K. Stone & A. Pomeroy, 1860.

¹⁴ Schmidt, p. 9.

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roadways, and farm complex itself should allow for easy and direct movement so that long hauls were avoided (Bailey 1912:146).¹⁵

Many of those farm layouts in the district that can be associated with the early settler families are comprised of a farmhouse and domestic outbuildings separated by a distance from the barn and its attendant outbuildings. Frequently, this farmstead is located in the middle of agricultural fields at some distance from the public road, with each farmstead isolated from its neighbors (inventory # 3, 7, 32, 33, 34, 35, 38, 40A, 40C, & 41). The farmstead complexes were typically organized to take best advantage of the topography. Many of the farm parcels featured level areas to locate the buildings, but some of the farms consisted of rolling terrain, which the farmers were able to utilize to their advantage early on with a bank house and continuing into the 19th century with adoption of the overshot barn. Domestic outbuildings, such as smokehouses, out kitchens, woodsheds, privies, well curbs, and springhouses, were clustered in the immediate vicinity of the farmhouse. The barn and ancillary agricultural outbuildings, such as wagon houses, hay barracks, granaries, poultry houses, and corn cribs, were sited a short distance away from the domestic complex, typically to one side of the farmhouse (rather than behind), in either a roughly linear arrangement or in two clusters, frequently with several of the agricultural buildings forming a partially-enclosed barnyard. The farm at inventory #32 is an example of a linear arrangement that extends along the farm drive, following the east-west ridgeline. At inventory #3, the flat terrain was less constraining, permitting the domestic buildings to be clustered on one side of the farm drive and the agricultural buildings situated along the other side.

District farm buildings include a number of barn types constructed of a variety of materials. A study of newspaper advertisements indicates that from an early date there was mixture of barn types in Amwell. Most of the advertisements simply referred to "barns;" however, several mentioned specific form and materials, including log, stone, and frame construction, and English and Dutch barns. One log barn in nearby Kingwood Township was specifically described as "well shingled."¹⁶ Although no Dutch barns survive in the district, English barns survive at inventory #s 3 and 28. The surviving overshot bank barns in the district all date from the mid or late 19th century. However, prototypes evidently existed in Amwell long before then. An advertisement from 1814 mentioned "a Stone Barn, 42 by 37 with Stabling under the whole, and large Hovel adjoining, 30 by 15," which is the earliest mention discovered of a barn in Amwell resembling the description of the overshot bank barn with a stable ell that became common on district farms during the 19th century (inventory #s 3, 7, 33, 34, 35, 36, and 38, for example).¹⁷ Favored for its functional advantages, the overshot bank barn was widely adopted in the district during the middle and late decades of the century. Prominently displayed date stones on the barns at inventory #s 7, 23, 33, and 41 convey the sense of pride these large barns generated. The new barn design, also called a Pennsylvania barn, permitted a variety of farm operations to be combined in one efficiently organized building, a

¹⁵ Alice G. Manning, "Nineteenth Century Farmsteads on the Inner Coastal Plain of New Jersey," in Olga Chesler, ed., *Historic Preservation Planning in New Jersey: Selected Papers on the Identification, Evaluation, and Protection of Cultural Resources*, Trenton: Historic Preservation Office, p 51+. Manning's original sources appear in parentheses.

¹⁶ *Federalist & New Jersey Gazette*, February 25, 1799.

¹⁷ "For Sale, An excellent Plantation," *Trenton Federalist*, January 2, 1815.

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modernized pragmatic barn plan that seems to have been influenced by English Lake District barns and German and Swiss multilevel banked buildings.¹⁸ Good examples of bank barns on rolling terrain are at #s 32, 33, 34 & 35 (photo #s 24, 26, 27 & 28); examples of bank barns adapted to level terrain are found at inventory #s 16 & 23 (photo #s 14 & 17). There are no known surviving log barns, although they were not uncommon at one time based on the several mentioned in Amwell real estate advertisements from the 18th and early 19th centuries, and a number of the district's mid to late 19th century bank barns may have replaced some of these earlier barns. In other situations, instead of replacing existing barns, they were adapted. For example, the overshot bank barn at inventory #34 was converted to a dairy barn in the early decades of the 20th century.

In addition to barns, early advertisements for Amwell real estate mentioned a wide variety of accessory farm buildings: Stables, hovels, poultry houses, smoke houses, milk houses, hay barracks, hay houses, and granaries, among others. One advertisement from 1766 for a 400-acre plantation in Amwell referred to a distinctive outbuilding, "completely finished in the lower part for a dairy and upper for a spinning room. As dairying and poultry raising increased during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, existing barns and buildings were adapted or specialized buildings, such as dairy barns, silos, and poultry houses, were added to the district farmsteads (for example, inventory #s 6, 7, 16, 34, & 65; photo #s 9, 12, 15, 30 & 55). In the late 19th century, the appearance of the now familiar silo was evidence of advances in livestock feeding. On the other hand, some once-familiar structures, such as hay barracks, gradually disappeared from the landscape during the 20th century. There are no longer any surviving examples of these once common structures in the district.

In their form, construction, detailing, and siting, the district's dwellings provide a representative illustration of the rural region's early domestic architecture, its roots in traditional building practices, as well as the impact of formal stylistic influences. Typical of the region's vernacular architecture, house types in the district represent influences from an intermingling of primarily English and German cultural traditions. Although several traditional house types are present in the district, most numerous are the two-story single pile house known as the I-type, ubiquitous throughout the Delaware Valley and a character defining feature of the Rosemont landscape. Examples include inventory #s 1 -5, 25 and 27. Although less numerous than the I-type, double-pile 2-story and 1½-story house types also contribute to the district's architectural character. Representative double pile houses include inventory #s 21, 22, 23, 34, 40A, 42 and 60 (photo #s 29, 42 & 50) and two 1½-story houses, inventory #26 & 32 (photo #22).¹⁹

Beginning in the early decades of the 18th century, settlers arrived in Hunterdon County from the lower Delaware Valley, bringing traditional building practices that they had known in Europe, including horizontal log construction. Several early accounts document the existence of a number of log houses in

¹⁸ Robert F. Ensminger, *The Pennsylvania Barn: Its Origin, Evolution, and Distribution in North America*, Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1992, p. 8.

¹⁹ Only one 18th-century newspaper advertisement found specifically mentioned a 1½ story house [Wilson and Stratford, p. 364].

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the vicinity of Rosemont, most of which were evidently constructed during the 18th century.²⁰ A limited review of real estate advertisements for local properties during the 18th and early 19th century reveals that houses of log construction were relatively common. One advertisement from 1744 for a 350-acre Amwell plantation notes that the property included “four good new Log Houses with shingle roofs, one 25 Feet by 20, the second 22 by 17, the third 18 by 12, and the other 16 by 11.”²¹ In 1794, Joel Woolverton advertised a relatively small 45-acre property adjoining Joseph Reading that had a log house.²² An advertisement from 1800 in connection with a 43-acre farm in Kingwood Township owned by William Hoagland of Amwell had a log and frame house.²³ Considering the cluster of four log houses on one farm, the relatively small size of the other two farms, and the fact that both Joel Woolverton and William Hoagland also owned other properties, it seems likely that in each of these examples, the log houses had been constructed for or by tenant farmers.

The recently re-discovered log house survivor at inventory #24 (photo #18) represents a significant architectural resource, illustrative of construction that was once ordinary in the area. It is unique among the very few extant New Jersey examples of log construction for combining two different corner-notching techniques for its vertical expansion. The dwelling was evidently constructed in two phases, distinguished by half-dovetail joints employed in the first story and V-notched joints in the second story.²⁴ Flat stones and mortar were used as chinking. However, since dendrochronology testing dated the harvesting of the logs of both sections to 1788, the second building phase must have soon followed the first, suggesting that different builder may have constructed the two sections.²⁵ The house is on property that was acquired in 1719 by William Rittenhouse and it was likely built by Rittenhouse's son, Lot, who inherited his father's plantation when he died in 1767.²⁶ The house was in tenancy for much of its history, which would support the idea that log houses were commonly constructed for tenant farmers, whose continuing occupancy might also explain its survival.²⁷ Occasionally, these log houses were later expanded with stone or frame wings. Such is the case with the subject log dwelling. The south-facing building is comprised of a log two-story two-over-three-bay main block, a one-and-a-half story stone kitchen wing at

²⁰ D.H. Larison, “Last Primitive Houses Near Howell's Ferry,” undated manuscript at the Hunterdon County Historical Society. Larison described at least seven log houses in the immediate area.

²¹ *The New York Weekly Post-Boy*, December 24, 1744, in *New Jersey Archives*, Volume XII, p. 248.

²² Thomas B. Wilson and Dorothy Agans Stratford, *Notices From New Jersey Newspapers, 1791-1795*, Lambertville, NJ: Hunterdon House, 2002, p. 360.

²³ *Federalist & NJ Gazette*, February 3, 1800.

²⁴ Richard Veit, “Property Claimed by Other Persons: Archaeological investigations at an 18th-century German-American Farm in Rosemont, New Jersey,” *Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of New Jersey*, No. 58, 2003, p. 53. Log house construction methods and origins are discussed in Fred B. Kniffen and Henry Glassie, “Building in Wood in the Eastern United States: A Time-Place Perspective,” in *Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture*, Athens GA: University of Georgia Press, 1986.

²⁵ Richard Veit, “Dendrochronological Study: The Evans Log House,” unpublished report dated June 24, 2001. Alice Gerard analyzed the samples in Palisades, New York at the Tree-Ring Laboratory of Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory, part of Columbia University. The samples from the log house were compared with master chronologies made from the cores in the collections of the Tree-Ring Laboratory.

²⁶ Veit, “Property Claimed by Other Persons,” p. 57.

²⁷ Veit, “Property Claimed by Other Persons,” p. 53

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the east end, and a modern addition in the rear. In addition, the dwelling is remarkable for its two-story form. There is only one other two-story log house extant in NJ, the Siegel homestead in Pohatcong Township, Warren County.²⁸ Other documented log houses in the vicinity were more typically one or one-and-a-half story houses.²⁹ Some of the log houses were apparently quickly and crudely built as temporary dwellings and were replaced with stone or frame houses.³⁰ Others intended for longer use were constructed of hewn and squared logs with neat corner joints, and some at least were covered with weatherboards, giving the appearance of a more modern frame house. To the east of the log house is an unattached deep cellar, which may have been connected to an out kitchen that stood on that location.³¹ Archaeologist Richard Veit has noted that root cellars known as *Grundkeller*, or ground cellar, were often associated with German-American farms, and this one represents only the third known such cellar excavated in the state.³² Log construction was also used for early church and school buildings, as well as barns and houses, although none are known to survive in the district.

Although log houses remained common in the vicinity during the 18th and well into the 19th centuries, many houses were constructed of other materials, including frame and, most notably, stone, which was available in great quantity at nearby quarries.³³ Stone houses were found in other areas of the East and West Jersey, especially in areas settled by Dutch and Germans. There is also a group of Quaker-built stone houses around Quakertown in Hunterdon County. Mentions of stone houses in early Amwell real estate advertisements are more common than frame or log houses. In 1763, three stone houses were for sale in Amwell. One was a "new stone house" on three acres, suitable for a tradesman or doctor. Another was a large stone house with a frame kitchen wing on a plantation of 180 acres, while the third dwelling was one of two large "double houses" both of which had "good kitchens and cellars."³⁴ The stone double house was probably similar to the house at inventory #4 (photo #7), which is comprised of two laterally joined, nearly identical sections. An impressive group of twenty-four of the houses in the district are either entirely or partly of stone. The two earliest dated buildings in the district, the 1754 tavern (inventory #65) and the 1787 Joseph Reading dwelling (inventory 40A), are of stone construction. Generally the stone buildings were roughly coursed rubble or uncoursed rubble construction, the latter of which was commonly originally covered with stucco to protect the soft mortar and to produce the smooth surface that was desirable at the time. Roughly coursed rubble construction is found at inventory #s 3, 8, 18, 23, and 26 (photo #s 1 & 13). Dwellings of uncoursed rubble include inventory #s 4, 5, 9, 21, 37, and 38 (photo #s 7, 8 & 35). Much less common in the district is the use of ashlar-like coursed stone such as that on the front facades at inventory #s 40A, 42, and 51 (photo #42). In addition, two small outbuildings at

²⁸ Dennis N. Bertland, *Early Architecture of Warren County*, pp. 17 & 18..

²⁹ See Larison for discussion of log houses in the vicinity of Stockton. For discussion of log houses elsewhere in northwestern New Jersey, see *Sites of Historic Interest Hunterdon County Master Plan* and Bertland, *Early Architecture of Warren County*.

³⁰ In his 1881 recollections, D.H. Larison reported that one log house, occupied as late as 1838 by Ezekiel Everitt, a mason by trade, was replaced with a "neat stone structure."

³¹ Veit, "Property Claimed by Others," p. 56.

³² Ibid.

³³ Schmidt, p. 223.

³⁴ *New Jersey Archives*, Volume XXIV, pp. 107, 125, and 286.

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inventory #s 7 and 41 (photo #s 11 & 41) are of roughly hewn ashlar stone, although other stone outbuildings in the district are more typically roughly coursed stone. A number of district dwellings are comprised of a combination of materials. The log house was expanded with a stone extension, but stone and frame is the more typical combination that has survived (inventory #s 3, 24, 32, 37, & 51; photo #s 1, 18 & 22). With the exception of the log house at inventory #24, the stone portions of this group of houses represent the earliest construction. District stone houses display a variety of ways in which the door and window openings were spanned with lintels. In those stone dwellings not covered with stucco, most have door and window lintels that are indistinguishable from the rest of the stone work. In one, flat stones were used to span the opening (inventory #42; photo #42). Another type of lintel has a large keystone surrounded by smaller splayed stones (inventory #40A and 41; photo #39). In a region of extensive hardwood forests, the widespread use of stone for buildings in the district perhaps reflects the comparative wealth of the earliest settlers as well as the availability of stone and the presence of skilled stonemasons within the heterogeneous immigrant population.

An abundance of hardwood in the region also fostered the construction of frame dwellings at an early date. By the beginning of the 19th century, however, much of the hardwood forest had been harvested, and logs were being imported from areas upriver to supplement the depleted local woodlands. In 1815, Pierson Reading advertised for sale a double saw mill in Amwell on the Delaware, capable of cutting 500,000 board feet of lumber from logs that had to be rafted down the Delaware, an indication that local hardwood was in short supply by then.³⁵ The great majority of dwellings constructed in the district after the first years of the 19th century were frame. While the 18th century farmsteads in the southwest part of the district (inventory #s 40A, 40C, 41, 21 and 23) all feature stone dwellings and a mixture of stone and frame outbuildings, those along the central ridge (inventory #s 32, 33, 34 and 35), where farmsteads were established several decades later, are comprised of frame dwellings and outbuildings. A number of the frame dwellings in the district are traditional single-pile types, and most of the dwellings in the Rosemont hamlet are frame popular types, indicative of the hamlet's growth in the second half of the 19th century and early decades of the 20th century.

Several district dwellings exhibit a number of distinctive features such as the raked stone cornice at inventory #s 3 and 11, distinctive window lintels at inventory #s 3, 5, 23, 32 and 42, and the gable-end pent roof at inventory #40A (photo #s 1, 8, 22 & 42). Date stones are found on a number of district buildings, including dwellings at inventory #s 3, 40A 41, 42, and two at #65, as well as on barns at #7, 23, 33, and 41. An elegant date stone on the stone dwelling at inventory #40A is set within the center of a blind oculus in the west gable. A particularly interesting feature of several district dwellings was an integral recessed porch that would have been used as an open workspace. Originally found on dwellings at inventory #s 11, 22, and possibly 23, the porches have all been enclosed.

District is significant for the variety of domestic outbuildings that survive. A number of dwellings have surviving kitchen wings, and three out kitchens are found in the district (inventory #s 3, 32 & 37; photo #s 3 & 33). Early newspaper advertisements frequently mention a dwelling with "kitchen ad-

³⁵ *Trenton Federalist*, February 6, 1815.

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joining,” although no mention of out kitchens was discovered, suggesting that they were less common. Other noteworthy domestic outbuildings include smoke houses (inventory #s 3, 21, 40A and 41; photo #41), spring houses (inventory #s 8, 26, 32 and 37), privies (inventory #s 16, 25, 32, 33 and 65) and a combination smoke house/woodshed at inventory #3 (photo #2).

Evidence of stylistic influence can be found in the district, occasionally in original details, or more frequently in later embellishments on the vernacular dwellings. Shaped keystones at inventory #s 40A and 41 (photo #39), for example, are evidence of Georgian influence. Greek Revival stylistic influences appear in the flat-roofed porch at inventory #28 (photo #19) as well as the use of friezes and pilasters (inventory #s 28, 34, 56 & 60; photo #s 19, 29, 48 & 50). Influences from the Victorian era styles were equally subtle, such as the Italianate-like arcade effects on porches added at inventory #s 28, 56, and 64, and the bracketed cornice on the former church at inventory #45 (photo #44); and Queen Anne influence is visible in the spindle frieze and railing at inventory #67 and the turned posts on the porch at inventory #69 (photo #56). Colonial Revival influences can be seen in the entries and porches at inventory #s 42, 49, and 68 (photo #s 42, 46 & 57). The “four-square” dwelling at inventory #50 draws inspiration from both Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles. Craftsman influence can also be found in the porches at inventory #s 47, 52, and 61.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Early Settlement

John Reading (1658-1717), an Englishman who purchased a one-sixth share of a proprietary in West Jersey in 1677, emigrated from England sometime before 1685 to Burlington County. He was involved in the organization of Gloucester County where he became the owner of fifty of the eighty-eight lots laid out in the Gloucester Town, the new county seat – which he surveyed – and substantial additional acreage in the county.³⁶ Rising quickly to prominence, Reading was a member of the Council of Proprietors beginning in 1687, represented Gloucester County in the Royal Council of New Jersey, was appointed recorder of deeds and surveys in 1688, and served as county clerk from 1695 to 1701.³⁷ In 1693, Reading was granted the ferry franchise between Gloucester and Philadelphia. Reading had already become one of the largest landowners in the province and was a man of wealth and prominence in 1703 when, along with John Wills and William Biddle, Jr., he surveyed and purchased a 150,000-acre tract on behalf of the Proprietors that became known as the Lotting Purchase. Reading must have been favorably

³⁶ Eli Field Cooley, *Genealogy of Early Settlers in Trenton and Ewing, Old Hunterdon County, NJ*, Trenton: The W.S.Sharp Printing Co., 1883, p. 195. Reading settled on the “Irish” tenth of the West Jersey province, suggesting that he may have emigrated from Ireland rather than England. Josiah Granville Leach, *Genealogical and biographical memorials of the Reading, Howell, Yerkes, Watts, Latham, and Elkins Families*, Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott, 1898, p. 11. The exact year of Col. Reading’s death isn’t clear; however, based on his son’s journals, it must have been sometime after a surveying trip they made together during 1715. According to Cooley, a 1719 letter about a surveying project that year mentioned that the elder Reading was deceased at that time. Cooley, p. 196. “Journal of John Reading,” *Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society*, Vol. X Nos. 1-3 (January – October 1915), p. 10.

³⁷ Cooley, p. 195.

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impressed with the country he surveyed, because shortly afterward he purchased a plantation there for himself, along a ridge high above the Delaware River, naming it Mount Amwell presumably after his home village in England.³⁸ The property comprised 1,440 acres extending nearly two miles along the Delaware on both sides of the Wickecheoke Creek at the east and bordered by the Lockatong on the west.³⁹ The tract was strategically located and laid out to take advantage of agricultural, industrial, and commercial potentials. As late as 1707 Reading was still representing Gloucester in the provincial council, suggesting that he did not move to his new Mount Amwell property until after that date; however, a deed from 1709 that refers to Mount Amwell states that Reading lived there in 1704.⁴⁰ Reading and his wife Elizabeth had two children: Elizabeth, or Elsie, born in 1684, and John, born in 1686.⁴¹ In 1708, Elsie married Daniel Howell of Philadelphia. Evidently, part of her dowry was a tract of land on the east bank of the Wickecheoke. That same year, the township of Amwell was formed – no doubt at the prompting of Reading – taking its name from Reading’s plantation.⁴² Although the location of the original house on the plantation is not known, sometime before 1710 Reading established a ferry landing on the Delaware near the mouth of the Wickecheoke, originally known as Reading’s Ferry, which was perhaps also the site of his house.⁴³

Reading and his son continued as surveyors for the West Jersey Proprietors, using their surveying trips to select numerous plots for themselves as well as for others they represented. The Readings acquired a number of tracts in the northern wilderness of Hunterdon County, which was eventually set off as Sussex County. The elder Reading continued to be active in public affairs, becoming a member of the Council to the Governor, Robert Hunter, in 1713. He received an appointment as Captain in the newly organized militia, and was later promoted to Lieutenant Colonel.⁴⁴ Thereafter, he was referred to as “Colonel Reading” to distinguish him from his son.⁴⁵

³⁸ Basse p. 86; Burlington A, p. 148, referenced in D. Stanton Hammond, “Hunterdon County, New Jersey, Sheet C, Map Series #4,” Genealogical Society of New Jersey, 1965.

³⁹ John Reading added an additional 147 acres to his large tract in 1715 (Hammond).

⁴⁰ Cooley, 195. Reading may have lived on his new plantation as early as 1704 according to a reference noted on Hammond’s map. Some traditional sources report that Reading’s house in Gloucester burned, prompting his move to Mount Amwell.

⁴¹ Some sources say the Readings had two younger daughters, Mary, born in 1688 and Sarah, born in 1691. However, nothing further is known about them.

⁴² John Reading also provided the impetus for the organization of Hunterdon County in 1713.

⁴³ A petition dated January 27, 1710 by the inhabitants of Pennsylvania towns across the Delaware from Mount Amwell requested a road “to begin at the Delaware opposite John Reading’s landing.” Quoted in William Watts Hart David, *The History of Bucks County Pennsylvania: From the Discovery of the Delaware to the Present Time*, Doylestown, PA: Democrat Book and Job Office Print, 1876.

⁴⁴ Carl N. Shuster, Jr., “Along the King’s Highway,” *Rittenhouse Family Newsletter*, No. 13, 6-1995, p. 4.

⁴⁵ Although both John Reading, Sr. and his son, John Reading, Jr., were among the most if not the most influential residents of Rosemont, neither of them can be directly associated with any of the surviving district buildings. John Reading, Sr., likely lived near his ferry landing, and the house at Mount Amwell that John Reading, Jr., lived in reportedly burned. He subsequently moved to a plantation near Flemington.

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The fact that Reading actually settled on his new Mount Amwell property in what was still wilderness was somewhat atypical for the time, a period when most large land purchases generally involved land speculators. In the Rosemont neighborhood during 1712, the Proprietors surveyed 1,665 acres to William Biddle; 500 acres were surveyed to Jonathan Wilson; 437 acres were surveyed to Dorothy Medcalf; and 750 acres were surveyed to Peter Fretwell. Biddle sold his tract of 1,665 acres in 1714, two years after he purchased it, for 350 pounds silver to Charles Woolverton, whom he knew from Burlington County, and then promptly acquired another tract of 1,150 acres north of his original tract.⁴⁶ Of these other early purchasers in the vicinity, only Charles Woolverton also settled on his land. Woolverton (c.1650 – c.1745) immigrated to Burlington from England by 1693, and purchased 100 acres there from William Biddle that year. He was evidently living on his Amwell property by 1716, the year he sold his Burlington County plantation.⁴⁷ Within a few years Woolverton subdivided two tracts from the land he purchased from Biddle. In 1719, he conveyed 250 acres at the east end of his 1,665-acre tract to Thomas Harrison, also from Burlington County.⁴⁸ That same year, he sold 300 acres of land at the south end of his tract, in the vicinity of what would become the Rosemont hamlet, to George Fox.⁴⁹ Woolverton and his wife Elizabeth had nine children – seven sons and two daughters.⁵⁰ The oldest, Charles, Jr., was born in 1698. In 1731 the senior Woolverton deeded 288 acres on the east side of the road to Charles, Jr., which was part of 1,665 of land purchased of William Biddle.⁵¹ Around that same time, Woolverton also conveyed 146 acres to Isaac, 163 acres Dennis, and 250 acres to Roger.⁵² In 1735, Woolverton acquired a tract of 315 acres adjacent to his original 1,665 acres. He then conveyed part of the new tract to his second youngest son, Joel, shortly after he turned twenty-one. Thomas, the youngest son, received part of the 315-acre tract in 1738, when he was twenty-one. During his lifetime, Charles Woolverton, Sr. carefully organized and conveyed sizable plantations for each of his sons that together formed one large contiguous family tract. By all indication, Woolverton was pursuing a pattern of patrilineal land descent. No records of direct land conveyance or dowries for Woolverton's two daughters, Mary and Dinah, have been found. The location of the senior Woolverton's original homestead is not known. However, it is likely that Charles, Jr., who was given the plantation on the east side of the road to Rosemont, built the original dwelling at inventory #36. Charles, Jr., and his wife, Margaret, had only two children, both sons – Morris (or Maurice) and John. In accordance with his father's will, Morris, the elder son, inherited his father's plantation thereby keeping it intact, while John inherited the seventy-acre mill property near the ferry

⁴⁶ James P. Snell, (ed.) *History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, New Jersey*, Philadelphia: Everts & Peck, 1881, p. 371; Hammond. The Woolverton family originally emigrated from Wolverhampton, England.

⁴⁷ Emma Ten Runk, *Woolverton Family Records*, Philadelphia: Press of Harris & Partridge, Inc., 1932, p. 11.

⁴⁸ It is possible that the deed to Thomas Harrison, dated 1719, represented a dowry for his elder daughter, Mary, born 1702; however, nothing further is known about her. Woolverton also subdivided and conveyed a 218-acre parcel at the east end of his tract to John Wright, a blacksmith also from Gloucester. (DTHSS D24, 25). (Marfy Goodspeed, "The John Diltz Farm, p. 3). Perhaps that property was a dowry for Woolverton's younger daughter, Dinah, whose married name is not known. (Runk, p. 8)

⁴⁹ David A. Macdonald and Nancy N. McAdams, *The Woolverton Family: 1693 – 1850 and Beyond*, Penobscot Press, 2001, p. 3.

⁵⁰ The children were Charles, Roger, Mary, Daniel, Isaac, Dennis, Dinah, Joel, and Thomas. (Macdonald, p. 4)

⁵¹ Runk, p. 13.

⁵² Hammond; Runk, p. 18.

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landing that his father purchased in 1750 from the Daniel and John Howell. No doubt continuing the English convention of patrilineal inheritance, in his 1747 will, Roger Woolverton also favored his sons for inheritance of real property over his daughters, who received personal property and monetary bequests.⁵³ His wife, Mary, received fifty pounds “to be levied out of my moveable Estate,” while to his five daughters he bequeathed “all the remainder of my Estate ... which is not particularly Bequeathed as above to be Equally Divided.” By contrast, both John and Morris (sons of Charles, Jr.) chose more equitable distribution schemes for their heirs several decades later, perhaps reflecting a growing distaste among the colonists for what they considered aristocratic inheritance traditions.⁵⁴ In 1770, Morris willed that his property be sold and the proceeds divided between his wife and children, with his only son receiving a double share. In 1773, his brother, John, also willed all of his property to be sold and divided equally between his wife and his two children (both sons).⁵⁵

In 1719, William Rittenhouse was married to Catherine Howell, who had a family connection to Colonel John Reading.⁵⁶ Rittenhouse (1695-1767), the second of four sons of Nicholas Ruttynhuysen, arrived from New Germantown, Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia, where his father had emigrated from Germany sometime between 1683 and 1710. The Rittenhouse family would have known the Howells and Readings in Gloucester, which was directly across the Delaware River from Philadelphia and connected by John Reading’s ferry service. Around the time of his marriage, Rittenhouse acquired a farm of 176 acres, located south and east of what would become Rosemont, which seems to have been a portion of Reading’s original plantation, and was perhaps conveyed as part of his daughter Elsie’s dowry to Daniel Howell, which Howell was then able to convey to his new brother-in-law.⁵⁷ Rittenhouse later acquired other tracts in the area from Ralph Brock, including the land on the east side of the crossroads that abutted his original property.⁵⁸ However, evidence indicates his homestead was on his original 176-acre property.⁵⁹ Rittenhouse built a stone dwelling (reportedly later torn down) that contained a stone marked

⁵³ Will of Robert Woolverton, in Runk, p. 16.

⁵⁴ Orth, p. 34.

⁵⁵Runk, p. 27.

⁵⁶ Catherine was the sister of Daniel Howell, who had married Colonel Reading’s daughter, Elsie, in 1708. Honeyman, A. Van Doren, (ed). *Northwestern New Jersey: A History of Somerset, Morris, Hunterdon, Warren and Sussex Counties*. Lewis Historical Publishing Co., 1927, p. 885.

⁵⁷ Hammond; draught of a tract of land, c. 1744, likely drawn by Gov. John Reading.

⁵⁸ Rittenhouse reportedly purchased two parcels totaling 1,000 acres from Ralph Brock, the millwright. The exact location of Brock’s 1,000 acres is not clear; however Hammond shows he owned two parcels totaling 418 acres to the north of Charles Woolverton’s large tract. A parcel of 800 acres “east of Rosemont” or “northwest of Rosemont”, depending on the source, was reportedly acquired by Brock in 1718 from Revel Elton of Burlington, who had inherited it from his father, Anthony Elton by will dated November 11, 1702. In 1742, Rittenhouse conveyed 500 acres to Richard Green of Morris County, New Jersey. A survey draught drawn around 1744 confirms that Rittenhouse owned the property on the east side of the crossroads, adjacent on the north to the 176 acres he acquired from Daniel Howell.

⁵⁹ In his will, which was proved May 14, 1767, William Rittenhouse bequeathed the plantation “whereon I now dwell” to his son Lot Rittenhouse. (Hunterdon County Wills, Book B, Folio 205 715J). At a sheriff’s sale in 1818, heirs of Lott Rittenhouse sold 94 acres “being the homestead farm of Lott Rittenhouse” to Joseph Howell. In

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W.C.R. 1737, representing his own initials combined with those of his wife Catherine Howell, but its location is not shown on the draught and has been forgotten.⁶⁰ By 1720, the families most influential in the settlement of the Rosemont neighborhood and who became leaders in the development of the hamlet of Rosemont were in place, representing a mixture of English and German cultures. Although Dutch immigrants settled other sections of Amwell, primarily east and south of Rosemont, they were initially not present in the Rosemont neighborhood.⁶¹

Ralph Brock, a millwright, purchased 200 acres northeast of Reading's Mount Amwell in 1710 (the first of two tracts he would acquire that would total 1,000 acres), suggesting land in the vicinity had been cleared and was productive by then, thereby attracting the interest of the millwright, and there is evidence that Daniel Howell had established a mill at Reading's Ferry by around 1720.⁶² Development at the landing was therefore likely underway for nearly two decades before the appearance of what was perhaps the earliest indication of coalescence in the area of what would become Rosemont, which was the establishment in 1729 of the Rosemont Burial-ground near the intersection of the large plantations owned by Reading, Woolverton, and Rittenhouse, about one and a half miles north of the ferry landing. Reportedly around 1727 George Fox, who had purchased part of Woolverton's tract near the crossroads, had a visitor from England who died during his stay and was buried on the farm. When Fox sold his property in 1729, that portion of the farm was set apart for a burial ground.⁶³ The record shows that the early Rosemont settlers were not predominantly Quakers, but were instead an interesting mixture of faiths. Although originally a Quaker, Charles Woolverton was charged with "disunity" by the Burlington Monthly Meeting in 1713.⁶⁴ He was reinstated in 1727 and later published several religious tracts, including one in 1738 that was printed by Benjamin Franklin.⁶⁵ Colonel John Reading apparently never aligned himself with the known Quakers in Burlington, and his son, John Reading, Jr., who became a Presbyterian during the time when he and his sister were attending school in England, was an early member of the Amwell Presbyterian Church.⁶⁶ William Rittenhouse's father was a Mennonite minister (as well as a paper mill operator). There is no record of a church in the Rosemont area before 1847.

1849, James Dean acquired the property, which is depicted on the 1860 Beers and Lake map and is presumably the dwelling at inventory #23. (Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 33, p. 268 and Book 95, p. 146).

⁶⁰ Although the stone house was later torn down, the stone reportedly was reused, and the date stone was installed in a new barn; however, the date stone eventually disappeared. (Delaware Township Historic Sites Survey [DTHSS] #54)

⁶¹ In 1741, Derrick Hoagland, whose father had immigrated to Flatbush, acquired a portion of Charles Woolverton's tract at the crossroads (1744 survey draught).

⁶² Snell, 371; Honeyman, p. 879

⁶³ Snell, 383; Marfy Goodspeed, "Delaware's Cemeteries, Part 1 in a Series," *Delaware Township Post*, January 8, 2008, www.DelawareTownshipNJ.org. The name of the farmer is certainly reminiscent of the Quaker founder George Fox (d.1691), a group of whose followers settled in Burlington, New Jersey. The suggestions are intriguing, but no connection has been found between the Quaker founder and the Amwell farmer.

⁶⁴ Macdonald and McAdams, p. 3.

⁶⁵ Charles Woolverton, *Christ the Eternal Word, the Only Means of Man's Salvation; Briefly Asserted: Submitted to the Sober Perusal of All Christian Professors*, Philadelphia: B. Franklin, 1738.

⁶⁶ Kugler, p. 40.

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John Reading Jr. (1686-1767), Colonel Reading's only son, was one of the wealthiest and most prominent men in Hunterdon County during his time. He had been appointed to a seat in the provincial council in 1718, and later served briefly as acting governor on two occasions (thereafter known as "Governor Reading"). Reading lived near Flemington on a large farmstead he named Walnut Grove. A faded draught of a survey from around 1744 represents a resurvey of the Mt. Amwell tract that was made after Colonel John Reading died intestate in 1717. The draught correlates well to modern physical features and, although illegible in parts, it provides important information about the plantations near the cross-roads hamlet, depicting the boundaries of the Reading, Rittenhouse, and Howell tracts. At the time of Colonel Reading's death, the right of primogeniture was still observed in colonial New Jersey, and, as an intestate, it eventually became essential to perfect the deeds that had been conveyed prior to his death to his son-in-law, Daniel Howell, and to William Rittenhouse. Although the draught contains no internal date, it was likely done around 1744, when it became necessary to affirm the original conveyance from Colonel Reading to Howell. Upon Howell's death in 1733 his property had been subdivided and conveyed to his four sons. A 73-acre mill parcel along the east bank of the Wickecheoke Creek (extending from the Delaware to the first small tributary of the Wickecheoke) had been bequeathed jointly to Howell's two eldest sons, Daniel and John.⁶⁷ Howell's third son, Benjamin, received two parcels totaling 330 acres, while his youngest, Joseph, received 250 acres.⁶⁸ At the time the draught was prepared, John Reading, Jr. reconfirmed their earlier deeds. Also depicted in the survey is a subdivision of two tracts from Colonel Reading's original tract by Governor Reading for two of his minor sons: Joseph who was fifteen in 1744 received 406 acres; and Richard who was twelve received 456 acres.⁶⁹ The tracts were carefully subdivided so each was bounded on three sides by watercourses. Both had extensive frontage on the Delaware. Unfortunately, no buildings were shown on the survey, although certainly buildings were in existence by that date, at least in the vicinity of the ferry landing.

Joseph Reading's 406 acres comprised the western half of his grandfather's remaining Mount Amwell property, and was bordered on the west by Lockatong Creek.⁷⁰ According to a later description,

[Joseph] located on a plantation of several hundred acres above the Wickheckeoke [sic] creek, and about a mile southwest of what is now Rosemont. The old homestead commanded a view of the Delaware river and of the Pennsylvania shore, and was reached from the public road by a drive of one-fourth of a mile, on each side of which were cherry and other fruit trees planted in regular order, till the mansion-house was reached, thence continuing for one-eighth of a mile to the Delaware river. On the plantation is the family burying-ground, where several generations of his descendants lie buried.⁷¹

⁶⁷ The mill property, later named Prallsville Mills, is outside the district.

⁶⁸ A portion of Benjamin Howell's property is in the district at the east end; however, no resources have been directly associated with him.

⁶⁹ By 1744, John Reading, Jr., was living on a large farmstead he called Walnut Grove near Flemington, New Jersey. Joseph and Richard were his fourth and fifth eldest sons.

⁷⁰ Colonel Reading had conveyed the eastern most portion of his tract to his son-in-law, Daniel Howell, around the time of his 1708 wedding.

⁷¹ Leach, p. 50. See also Snell, p. 372.

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A stone house on the property that bears a date stone of 1787 was probably constructed for Joseph and his wife, although it may not have been the original house on the property (inventory #40A).⁷² Following Joseph's death in 1806, his plantation property devised to the sons of his eldest son, William, in accordance with provisions of an entailment codicil to the 1767 will of his father, John Reading, Jr.⁷³ Joseph's reference in his will to this entailment perhaps hints at some long-felt umbrage.⁷⁴

By the time of Joseph's death in 1806, entailment had been abandoned in favor of fee simple land ownership, thereby preventing further entailment of the Mount Amwell land.⁷⁵ In 1810, Joseph's son, also Joseph, died and was the first known burial in the Reading burying ground located on his father's homestead farm (inventory #40B). In 1826 and 1827 two parcels totaling 185 acres, including Joseph Reading's mansion house, were conveyed out of the Reading family to William Johnson of Amwell, whose family remained on the property until the 20th century.⁷⁶

Richard Reading's 456 acres adjoined his brother's tract to the east.⁷⁷ In 1766, undoubtedly in connection with a plan to move to Canada, Richard placed an advertisement to sell his farm:

. . . containing 120 acres of extraordinary Wheat Land, two Thirds of it cleared, on which is a good Dwelling-house, pleasantly situated in the Township of Amwell, and County of Hunterdon, West New-Jersey, about 20 Miles distant from Trenton, and 3 Miles from the River Delaware. Also a Lot adjoining the above, containing about 38 Acres of Land, mostly of the best Meadow,

⁷² Marfy Goodspeed, "The Joseph Reading Esq. Farm, Mount Amwell West." The datestone includes the initials "AR," which may refer to Amy Pierson Reading, Joseph's wife.

⁷³ Marfy Goodspeed, "Joseph Reading, Esq." William's sons were Elisha E., Joseph, Asher, William and George. According to Governor Reading's codicil, Joseph was limited to the use of the 406 acres during his life, including rents, issues and profits, but after his death the tract would devolve "for the use and behoof of William Reading and John Reading the two Elder sons of my [Governor Reading's] said son Joseph Equally to be Divided between them Due Regard being had to the Quality of the Land as Tenants in Common & to their Heirs forever the Elder son and his heirs to have the first Choice." Entailment is a different concept from primogeniture, and was not, strictly speaking, part of the law of inheritance. Entailment, an aristocratic custom common in England that limited inheritance of real estate, was always a voluntary act of the landowner, originating during the Middle Ages in the desire to secure and protect a family's hold on the land.

⁷⁴ Goodspeed, "Joseph Reading, Esq." Joseph wrote in his will: "My honored father having by his last Will and Testament disposed of the homestead place (being the most valuable part of my estate) it has become necessary that I exclude from any further share those branches of my family who are provided for by that Will."

⁷⁵ Orth, p. 33+.

⁷⁶ Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 41, p. 380 and 425. Joseph's granddaughter, Mary Ann Reading married Asher Johnson, both of whom are buried in the Reading burial ground. It is possible that William Johnson was a relative by marriage.

⁷⁷ Some sources report that Gov. John Reading lived in a house at "Mount Amwell East" until around 1748 when a fire destroyed his house and he moved to a property near Flemington. Richard Reading's house referenced in the advertisement is probably the one at DTHSS #81, outside the district.

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well watered, whereon is a large commodious Stone Dwelling-house, four Rooms on a Floor, two Stories high, a good Barn, Stable and Cow-house.⁷⁸

Evidently Richard was unable to sell the property in 1766, as evidenced by an advertisement in 1767 for a public vendue by his assignees to sell all his estate, both real and personal, which included additional description of the plantation:

The plantation whereon he now lives. . . . contains 456 acres of as good wheat land as any in the county, of which about one third part is cleared and in fence, and has on it a good stone dwelling-house, four rooms on a floor, with a kitchen under the whole; a convenient stone store, a frame barn, a well of excellent water, and a fine thriving young orchard of the best fruit. The situation of the house is high and healthy, and affords a most agreeable prospect of the River Delaware and Pennsylvania.⁷⁹

The timing of the Richard's efforts to sell his property out of the family seems to suggest that, in reaction, his father took action to entail the Amwell properties he had previously conveyed to his sons Joseph and Thomas by adding a codicil to his October 1767 will. Richard's plantation was sold to Asher Mott of Trenton who then subdivided and sold 200 acres from the northern part of the tract in 1775 and then sold the remaining acres in 1776.⁸⁰ By 1819, 180 acres at the northern end of Richard's tract were in the possession of John Woolverton and remained in the Woolverton family for many decades (inventory #s 40C and 41).⁸¹

Richard Reading emigrated to Canada in 1767 during an unhappy period when several Reading family members died. Richard's brother John, the eldest son of John Reading, Jr., died in 1766. John Reading, Jr. died the following year, and his son Daniel and daughter Ann both died in 1768. John Reading, Jr. provided large bequests of real property for his surviving sons and the heirs of his deceased eldest son, as detailed in his lengthy and complex will. A large portion of his real estate was willed to his male heirs in one-sixth shares. Additionally, each son received full ownership of one or more specific tracts. Richard and Joseph had already received portions of the original Mount Amwell plantation – Joseph's portion was conveyed in a codicil to his father's will. Their brothers, George, Daniel, and Thomas, inherited property near Flemington.⁸² By 1769, then, Joseph Reading was the only remaining direct male descendant of John Reading, Sr., still living on a portion of his grandfather's original Mount Amwell plan-

⁷⁸ *The Pennsylvania Gazette*, No. 1949, May 1, 1766, in William A. Whitehead et al. eds., *Documents Relating to the Colonial, Revolutionary, and Post Revolutionary History of the State of New Jersey*, First Series, 42 volumes, Various places: State of New Jersey, 1800-1949, *New Jersey Colonial Documents*, p. 106. It is possible that the dwelling at inventory #40A is the house referenced in the advertisements.

⁷⁹ *Pennsylvania Chronicle*, No. 32, August 24, 1767, in Whitehead, *New Jersey Colonial Documents*, p. 436. Upon his father's death in 1767, Richard Reading inherited shares of several tracts in Sussex County and one-quarter share in a forge in Bucks County Pennsylvania.

⁸⁰ West Jersey Proprietors Deed, W-526. Referenced by Marfy Goodspeed in "Mt. Amwell East," unpublished report, October 16, 2007.

⁸¹ Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 23, p. 242 and Book 29, p. 398.

⁸² "Last Will and Testament of Governor John Reading," reprinted in Leach, p. 119+.

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tation, which remained in his family until 1826. George Reading soon moved first to Pennsylvania and eventually to Kentucky, continuing the pioneer tradition of his grandfather.

The initial settlement of the Rosemont locale was thus largely in place by 1744. Although the area around the ferry landing, renamed Howell's Ferry after its acquisition by Daniel Howell in connection with his marriage to Elsie Reading, may have experienced commercial growth during the first half of the 18th century, including the establishment of a mill nearby, little growth seems to have occurred in the nascent hamlet of Rosemont until 1754. That was the year William Rittenhouse purportedly built a new stone dwelling at the crossroads and established a tavern there (inventory #65).⁸³ According to 19th-century county historian James P. Snell, Rittenhouse "opened a tavern, and on the sign was painted the emblem of a treasurer – 'crosskeys' – and the place was long known as the 'Crosskeys Tavern.'" The name was later changed to "Rittenhouse's Tavern," by which the village was known for some time, and in the mid-nineteenth century to "Rosemont."⁸⁴ William Rittenhouse died in 1767, the same year John Reading Jr. died. Rittenhouse left substantial tracts of land to his sons. William and Moses received parcels where they were already living. Peter was also living on the land he was given, which included a sawmill. Lot was given his father's plantation. To his son Isaac, he left only five shillings, which suggests that his father might have already provided for him by means of the tavern operation.⁸⁵ Following the custom of patrilineal real estate inheritance, Rittenhouse bequeathed his personal estate to be shared equally by his wife and three daughters.⁸⁶

Nineteenth Century

The early history of the commercial activity at the Rosemont crossroads is somewhat obscure, and the earliest known license of for a tavern there dates to 1789. In that year, William Rittenhouse's son Isaac (1721- c. 1809) received a license to keep a tavern "on the cross road leading from Mr Reading's and Mr McClain's ferrys to Flemington and no Publickhouse near it to Entertain travelers."⁸⁷ Although the document implies that Isaac's tavern was a new one, it is quite possible that he was reopening the earlier tavern. Isaac may have been operating the tavern by the time of his father's death in 1767, as suggested by the minor bequest contained in the will.⁸⁸ Subsequent license applications by Isaac Rittenhouse exist for the years between 1790 and 1804. A 1793 newspaper notice references the Rittenhouse tavern, as does a 1795 road return.⁸⁹ At Isaac's death in 1809, the tavern passed to his three sons, Samuel, John

⁸³ Historian Marfy Goodspeed points out that William Rittenhouse was 59 in 1754, and it was more likely his son Isaac who built the tavern. [Email correspondence, August 3, 2009]

⁸⁴ Snell, p. 376.

⁸⁵ Will of William Rittenhouse, dated August 27, 1761, proved May 14, 1767. Hunterdon County Wills, Book B, Folio 205 NJ Wills 715J.. The will mentions five sons: William, Jr. (1725 – 1799); Isaac (1721 – c.1809); Moses (c.1721 – 1774); and Lot (1725 – 1813); and four daughters, who with their mother shared their father's personal estate.

⁸⁶ Hunterdon County Wills, Book B Folio 205; NJ Wills 715J.

⁸⁷ Hunterdon County Tavern Licenses, Trenton Vol 3, p. 293.

⁸⁸ Hunterdon County Wills, Book B Folio 205; NJ Wills 715J.

⁸⁹ *New Jersey State Gazette*, December 25, 1793, in Thomas B. Wilson, *Notices from New Jersey Newspapers*, Vol. 1, Lambertville, NJ: Hunterdon House, 1988, p. 333; Hunterdon Road Road Vol I.

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and William. William bought out his brothers and obtained tavern licenses for the years 1814 through 1820, 1822 through 1828, and 1830 through 1831.⁹⁰ By around 1830, a small service center for the neighboring farms had coalesced around the intersection. According to the historian Snell, the first merchant was Henry Winters. Early artisans included James Opdyke, a blacksmith, Samuel Green, a wagon maker, and Mahon Williamson, a shoemaker, all of whom were members of families who had settled in eastern Amwell.⁹¹ These different names indicate that new families were moving into the village, some of them from other parts of Amwell. Although a log school may have existed in the neighborhood at an earlier date, the first documented schoolhouse in the neighborhood was a stone building constructed in 1796 and later demolished, which stood across the road from the lane leading to Joseph Reading's mansion house.⁹² The earliest trustees included Samuel Woolverton and John Reading. Economic growth in the village, which lacked waterpower, was undoubtedly thwarted due to its isolated location several miles from the nearest industrial centers that could draw outside economic stimulus. Nor was the village on the main road to and from the new bridge that in 1814 replaced the ferry at Howell's Landing. However, perhaps as a result of the continued fertility of the farmland, the neighborhood continued to be prosperous, evidenced by the several new stone houses constructed during the first decades of the 19th century.

Although there was no mention of the hamlet in either Thomas Gordon's 1834 New Jersey gazetteer or Barber & Howe's 1844 history of the state, the middle decades of the nineteenth century were characterized by some growth.⁹³ By 1847, the village had acquired the name "Rosemont," whose origin is uncertain.⁹⁴ The new name was used by the newly organized Presbyterian Congregation of Rosemont, which acquired a plot of ground in 1847 next to the burial ground at the crossroads. According to Egbert Bush, a local historian writing during the 1930s, "a substantial house of worship was soon erected. . . . Services were held therein for about twenty years; then the church was abandoned and the [church] house torn down, most of the adherents going to the Stockton Presbyterian Church, built in 1867."⁹⁵ An 1850 map shows the hamlet and surrounding neighborhood. In the hamlet, the new church stood across the road from "R. Johnson's Hotel" along with about seven buildings clustered around the Rosemont intersection. One of the unidentified buildings was likely Henry Winter's store, which he opened around 1845.⁹⁶ The map shows Readings and Woolvertons living in the area, however, the Rittenhouse name is absent from the immediate vicinity. The family names on the map show a continuation of British and German origins. The agricultural schedules for 1850 indicate the farms owned by descendants of the

⁹⁰ Hunterdon County Tavern Licenses; Marfy Goodspeed, "The Village of Rosemont," p. 2.

⁹¹ Snell, p. 376.

⁹² Cornelius S. Conkling, "History of Schools, Hunterdon County," 1880. According to Conkling, the stone school stood about 25 feet east of the 1861 building (inventory #39).

⁹³ Thomas F. Gordon, *A Gazetteer of the State of New Jersey*. Trenton: Daniel Fenton, 1834; John W. Barber and Henry Howe, *Historical Collections of the State of New Jersey*. Newark, NJ: Benjamin Olds, 1844.

⁹⁴ Clint Wilson, "Rosemont Gets Name at Wedding." Perhaps the most charming explanation is local story that it was adopted by concurrence of wedding guests at the 1845 June wedding of Fanny Barcroft and Peter Ten Broeck Runk.

⁹⁵ Egbert T. Bush, *The articles of Egbert T. Bush (1848-1937): published in the Hunterdon County Democrat April 22, 1926 to September 23, 1937*, [Flemington, NJ]: Barbara Charles, 2001, p. 154.

⁹⁶ Goodspeed, "The Village of Rosemont", p. 2.

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original settlers were typically smaller than they were in the 18th century, a result of the traditional (or occasionally court-ordered) divisions of real estate within prolific families.⁹⁷ Few farms exceeded 150 acres, and many were less than 100 acres, a size manageable by a single family.

Rosemont experienced continued modest growth over the next decade, as shown on an 1860 map of the area that identifies a number of buildings at the crossroads and the nearby schoolhouse.⁹⁸ A new stone schoolhouse, larger than the earlier building, with seating adequate for sixty pupils, was erected in 1861 near the site of the earlier school.⁹⁹ In addition to the hotel, which in 1860 was operated by J. Wolverton, there were three new village businesses depicted – a blacksmith, a store, and a combination blacksmith and wagon shop – as well as a doctor. The store had been taken over by Samuel Hartpence, an enterprising man who established an undertaking business in the hamlet to take advantage of the proximity of the popular Rosemont Cemetery.¹⁰⁰ Not shown is the new Methodist church. First Methodist Society at Rosemont was organized in 1859, and a frame church was constructed in 1860, apparently after the map was prepared. Trustees of the new church included John Reading, Charles Green, Samuel Reading, Wilson and Lewis Snyder, and Samuel Hartpence, with several new family names reflecting a gradually expanding population. The total number of buildings in the hamlet had grown since 1850. Outside the hamlet, the neighborhood remained entirely agricultural and sparsely settled. A number of Reading and Wolverton families appear on the map, although only one, J. Reading, still lived on land that was part of the original family plantation.¹⁰¹ Two new public roads appeared since 1850: Lower Creek Road along the Wickecheoke Creek and Sanford Road north of Rosemont, both of which were probably pre existing common ways.

The crossroads hamlet experienced limited growth during the following decades, with about a dozen and a half mainly residential buildings depicted on an 1873 atlas. However, commercial growth was minimal. The hotel/tavern closed around 1870, evidently as a result of the temperance movement.¹⁰² By this time, the old ferry landing, renamed Stockton, had become the primary commercial center serving the Rosemont farmers. The surrounding landscape remained entirely agricultural, although the atlas depicted some further subdivision of the original Reading tract. In 1881, in addition to its two churches Rosemont contained a store kept by Samuel Hartpence; a blacksmith-shop by W. A. Shepherd; a carriage- and sleigh-factory by R.C. Phillips; a harness-shop by H.A. Chapin; an undertaker, Samuel Hartpence; a shoemaker, Mahlon Williamson; and a physician, G.N. Best.¹⁰³ Population of the village was 50. A post office was established at the store in 1884.¹⁰⁴ There were one or two artisan shops scattered in the

⁹⁷ US Agricultural Production Schedules, Township of Delaware, 1850.

⁹⁸ D.J. Lake and S.N. Beers, *Map of Philadelphia and Trenton Vicinity*, Philadelphia: C.K. Stone & A. Pomeroy, 1860.

⁹⁹ Conkling.

¹⁰⁰ Goodspeed, "The Village of Rosemont," p. 5.

¹⁰¹ The J. Reading property is just outside the district, and is listed in the DTHSS as site #84.

¹⁰² Schmidt, 205.

¹⁰³ Snell, p. 376.

¹⁰⁴ John L. Kay and Chester M. Smith, Jr., *New Jersey Postal History*, Lawrence, MA: Quarterman Publications, Inc., p. 78; Bush, p. 154.

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vicinity, and Rosemont farmers were served by mills on the Wickecheoke at the covered bridge or in Stockton, or at Strimple's mill on the Locketong.

For the most part, agricultural production in Rosemont remained general in nature during the 19th century. Although much of the county adopted peach growing on a large scale during the second half of the century, the 1880 agricultural production schedules for Delaware Township show relatively few orchards of any kind, all of which were less than ten acres.¹⁰⁵ Poultry production increased during the last decades of the century, enhanced by improvements in breeding and hatching. In 1892, Joseph D. Wilson, owner of the Pine Tree Hatchery in Rosemont, revolutionized the poultry hatching industry by shipping day-old chicks across the country.¹⁰⁶ The "Rosemont Chicken Hatchery Office" used a vacated blacksmith building in the village (inventory #59).¹⁰⁷ The overall scope of the increase in poultry production is seen in the chicken census for Hunterdon County that shows a population explosion in chickens on farms from 155,577 in 1880 to 720,214 in 1940.¹⁰⁸ Dairying, long an important pursuit in the Rosemont vicinity, evolved during the second half of the 19th century. Dozens of creameries were organized in New Jersey during the late 19th century, revolutionizing dairying by taking the marketing of butter and milk out of the home. A small creamery, depicted on a 1902 map, was organized in Rosemont across the road from the cemetery (possibly the building, currently a dwelling, at inventory #66).¹⁰⁹ Another late 19th century development connected with dairying was the silo. According the *Hunterdon County Democrat*, in 1881 there was not a single silo in Hunterdon County, though there were several in Pennsylvania. By the turn of the century, however, silos became more common. An improvement that enabled the dairy farmer to maintain production levels during the winter, silos were a visual symbol of the dairy industry's development.¹¹⁰ The first silos were tongue-in-groove wooden boards, which were supplanted shortly after the turn of the 20th century by tile and concrete silos.

Twentieth Century

At the turn of the 20th century, the Rosemont neighborhood remained largely unchanged. Growth in the hamlet stagnated, with the creamery and the store the only remaining businesses depicted on the 1902 map.¹¹¹ The local road network also remained the same and the outlying farm landscape remained largely unchanged as well. Though ownership of many farms changed, a descendent of John Reading still owned a portion of his original Mount Amwell plantation (just outside the district), while the Wolvertons

¹⁰⁵ US Agricultural Production Schedules, Delaware Township, NJ, 1880.

¹⁰⁶ Dennis Bertland, *Delaware Township Historic Sites Survey*, Sergeantsville, NJ: *Delaware Township Environmental Commission*, 1984, p. IV-24.

¹⁰⁷ Goodspeed, "The Village of Rosemont," p. 3.

¹⁰⁸ Dimitry T. Pitt and Lewis P. Hoagland, *New Jersey Agriculture: Historical Facts and Figures*, Trenton: State of New Jersey Department of Agriculture, 1943.

¹⁰⁹ Pugh & Downing, Civil Engineers, *Map of Hunterdon County, New Jersey*, Philadelphia: Hicks, 1902; Goodspeed, "The Village of Rosemont," p. 3. A faded photograph of the creamery exists, although little else is known about the Rosemont creamery.

¹¹⁰ Schmidt, p. 109.

¹¹¹ Pugh & Downing.

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continued to hold onto farms carved out of the eastern half of Reading's plantation.¹¹² A farm and business directory from 1914 listed the population of Rosemont at 90, with one church and one public school. Businesses included a blacksmith, a general store, a marble and granite dealer, and an undertaker. The creamery closed around 1918. However, the Rosemont area remained prosperous as a result of its agricultural successes.

Writing in 1927, historian A. Van Doren Honeyman, remarked that Delaware Township was "one of the most fertile farming sections in Hunterdon County," and the inhabitants of Rosemont were still "chiefly engaged in agriculture."¹¹³ Around that same time, local historian Egbert Bush observed that the local economy was thriving:

Unlike most hamlets, Rosemont has no mills or old-time industries to lament. Lying uphill from all directions, it has never had any water power – the only kind known in colonial days and never will have. Its early industries were on a small scale. It has reversed the usual trend by having bigger industries now than ever before. The poultry farm of Charles H. Cane and the Hatchery of Zeph C. Drumm easily eclipse anything ever seen here in the old days. The surrounding farm country has held up well, and there is nothing shabby about the old community. Rosemont is a live, modern and attractive village.¹¹⁴

The general embrace of modern agricultural methods, buildings and equipment sustained Rosemont's prosperity. In 1936, a descendant of the Woolverton family was operating what was described as one of the leading fruit farms in this vicinity and, echoing the earliest description of the Mount Amwell plantation, "The orchards, both peach and apple, are well kept and scientifically handled."¹¹⁵ Adaptation of existing farm buildings also continued:

The large array of buildings so characteristic of the nineteenth century is still a feature of most of the farms of the county, and particularly of general farms. Naturally there have been changes. Wagon houses have become shelters for motor vehicles and other farming equipment of a machine age. Barracks have slowly disappeared with the increasing use of the hay baler, but the equally picturesque silo has appeared in its place on most dairy farms.¹¹⁶

The purchase of Rosemont properties by wealthy outsiders – they were typically urbanites, and frequently performing artists – as country residences was a trend that began after the turn of the 20th century. Most famously, in 1938, jazz musician Paul Whiteman purchased a tract comprising 147 acres of Joseph Reading's plantation, including his stone house, thereby joining what was described in a contemporary newspaper account as "the procession of business tycoons and celebrated actors, authors and artists who have adopted this rural countryside for their abode."¹¹⁷ At the time, nearly 100 of the 147-acre

¹¹² Pugh & Downing.

¹¹³ Honeyman, p. 884.

¹¹⁴ Bush, p. 154.

¹¹⁵ Bush, p. 756.

¹¹⁶ Schmidt, 95.

¹¹⁷ "King of Jazz' Busy Old Stone Dwelling On Delaware River," *Hunterdon County Democrat*, March 31, 1938.

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property had been cleared and tilled, with the balance in woodlots; the new owner intended to keep the farm under cultivation.

Around 1942, the Reading School was closed, marking the end of the era and loss of the rural community's traditional focal points. Of the earliest community based institutions, only the Rosemont Burial Ground carried on. Automobiles and improved roads enabled local residents to travel to larger nearby communities like Stockton, Flemington, and Lambertville. Distance from population centers has allowed Rosemont to remain relatively undisturbed, and to continue as a working agricultural environment. The many surviving farm fields and pastures provide broad vistas that convey a compelling sense of the district's agricultural heritage. The 2007 Hunterdon County Comprehensive Farmland Preservation Plan identified most of the land in the district as prime agricultural soils, and the majority of the farms in the district have already been preserved under the statewide farmland preservation program, while the rest of the farmland, identified as Agricultural Development Areas, meets the eligibility requirements for that program.¹¹⁸ These ongoing preservation initiatives will help ensure the future survival of Rosemont's agricultural character. Within the hamlet of Rosemont, commercial activity continues to thrive, with a restaurant occupying the former store (inventory #64), an antique shop in the original blacksmithy (inventory #59), and various businesses utilizing the former poultry houses at the Cane farm complex (inventory #42).

¹¹⁸ *Hunterdon County Comprehensive Farmland Preservation Plan*, Hunterdon County Planning Department and Hunterdon County Agricultural Development Board, Flemington, NJ.

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Zone = 18

No.	Easting	Northing
1.	504225	4477205
2.	504190	4476490
3.	503350	4475610
4.	501290	4474125
5.	499155	4473230
6.	499125	4474440
7.	499250	4476535
8.	499910	4477095
9.	502010	4477705

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Rosemont Rural Agricultural District
Hunterdon County, NJ

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NARRATIVE BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the Rosemont Rural Agricultural District is delineated on the attached map entitled "Rosemont Rural Agricultural District Site Location and Boundary Map," and is verbally described in the following paragraphs. The site and boundary map was assembled using municipal tax maps from the Township of Delaware.

The boundary of the district begins in Delaware Township at the northeast corner of the intersection of County Route 519, also known as Kingwood-Stockton Road, and Sanford Road and runs east along the north side of Sanford Road to a point intersected by a straight line continuation of the east side of block 31, lot 9.01 across Sanford Road. From that point, the line crosses the road and runs south along the east boundary of Block 31, Lot 9.01 and the west boundary of Block 31, Lot 10 to the southeast corner of the latter lot. It next turns east along the northern boundaries of Block 31, Lots 9 and 4 and then north along the west side of Block 31, Lot 3 to the northwest corner of the latter lot on the south side of Sanford Road. From there, it crosses Sanford Road to a point where a straight line continuation of the west side of Block 31, Lot 3 would intersect the south side of Sanford Road. Then, the line proceeds east along the road to the southwest corner of Block 19, Lot 13, where it turns north and follows the west and north boundaries of Block 19, Lot 13 and the west and north boundaries of Block 19, Lot 9 to a point where the north boundary of Block 19, Lot 9 first intersects Upper Creek Road. There, the boundary turns northerly and proceeds on the west side of the road to a point directly opposite of the northwest corner of Block 18, Lot 21, where the line crosses Upper Creek Road and follows the north and east boundaries of Block 18, Lot 21, and the east boundary of Block 18, Lots 20 and 19 to the southern corner of lot 19 on the east side of Upper Creek Road. From there, the boundary crosses Upper Creek Road on a straight line continuation of the east side of lot 19 to the west side of the road, where it then turns in a northerly direction and follows west side of the road, also the east boundary of Block 19, Lot 10, to the northeast corner of Block 19, Lot 9. From that point, the boundary turns southwesterly and follows the east and south boundaries of Block 19, Lot 9 to southern corner of that lot (also a northeast corner of block 19, lot 13, and then continues south along the east boundary of Block 19, Lot 13 to that lot's southeast corner on the north side of Sanford Road. The boundary then crosses Sanford Road on a straight line continuation of the east side of block 19, lot 13 to a point on the south side of the road and turns westerly, running along the south side of the road to the northeast corner of Block 31, Lot 3. At that point, the line turns southerly and follows the east boundary of Block 31, Lot 3 to a northwest corner of Block 31, Lot 2 where it turns east and north along north and west sides of Block 31, Lot 2 to another northwest corner of that lot on the south side of Sanford Road. The line continues across Sanford Road in a straight line to a point on the north side of the road where it then turns east and follows the northern side of Sanford Road to the southwest corner of Block 19, Lot 11. The boundary next follows

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Rosemont Rural Agricultural District
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the west and north boundaries of Block 19, Lot 11 to a northeast corner of that lot on the west side of Upper Creek Road.

From that point, the district boundary runs south along the west side of Upper Creek Road to the Sanford road corner, also the southeast corner of Block 19, lot 11, and turns west along the north side of Sanford road to a point where a straight line continuation of the east side of Block 31, Lot 2 across Sanford road would intersect the road's north side. From that point the boundary crosses Sanford Road along the continuation line. Here the boundary continues south along the east boundary of Block 31, Lot 2 to that lot's southeast corner on the north side of County Route 604, also known as Rosemont-Ringoes Road. The boundary proceeds south across County Route 604 to the northeast corner of Block 32, Lot 35 and follows the east sides of Block 32, Lots 35 and 34 the northern boundaries of Block 32, Lots 34 and 2 to the northeast corner of Block 32, Lot 2 on the west side of Lower Creek Road. The boundary next follows a straight line continuation of the north side of Block 32, Lot 2 across Lower Creek Road to a point on the east side of Lower Creek Road, where the line turns southerly and follows the east side of Lower Creek Road to the northwest corner of Block 34, Lot 19. At this point, the boundary turns to follow the northern boundary of Block 34, Lot 19 to the northeast corner of that lot, where the line turns northerly and follows the east boundary of Block 34, Lot 25 to that lot's northwest corner on the south side of County Route 604. The district boundary next follows a straight line continuation of the west side of Block 34, Lot 25 across County Route 604 to a point on the north side of the road, where it turns easterly and runs along the north side of the road to a point directly opposite the northeast corner of Block 34, Lot 23.04. The boundary next crosses the road to the northeast corner of Block 34, Lot 23.04 and follows the east side of Block 34, Lot 23.04 to the southeast corner of that lot. It then turns east and follows the northern, eastern, and southern boundaries of Block 34, Lot 25 to the southwest corner of that lot on the east side of Covered Bridge Road.

From that last mentioned point, the boundary district boundary runs south along the east side of Covered Bridge Road to the southwest corner of Block 34, lot 16.08. It then cuts across Covered Bridge Road to southeast corner of Block 33, Lot 2. and follows the southern boundary of Block 33, Lot 2, and the east, south, and west boundaries of Block 33, Lot 19 to the northwest corner of Block 33, Lot 19 on the south side of Lower Creek Road. From here the line turns southwesterly and runs along the east side of Lower Creek Road to the northeast corner of Block 33, Lot 17, from which point it follows the east, south and west boundaries of Block 33, Lot 17 to the northwest corner of that lot on the south side of Lower Creek Road. The boundary then turns southwest and runs along the south side of Lower Creek Road to a northwest corner of Block 33, Lot 15, from which point it follows north, east, south and west boundaries of Block 33, Lot 15 to another northwest corner of Block 33, Lot 15 on the south side of Lower Creek Road. At that point, the boundary turns southwesterly along the south side of Lower Creek Road to a point where a straight line continuation of the west side of Block 32, Lot 11 across Lower

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Creek road would intersect the south side of the road. From that point the boundary turns northwesterly, crossing the road to the southwest corner of Block 32, Lot 11 and follows the west sides of Block 32, Lots 11 and 11.02 to point where the boundary west side of Block 32, Lot 11.02 intersects County Route 519.

From the last mentioned point, the district boundary cuts across County Route 519 to the southeast corner of Block 51, Lot 4. It next follows the south, west and north boundaries of Block 51, Lot 4 to the northeast corner of that lot on the west side of County Route 519. Here, the boundary turns north and follows the west side of County Route 519 to the southeast corner of Block 51, Lot 1.05, from which point it follows the south, west and north sides of Block 51, Lot 1.05 to the northeast corner of said lot on the west side of route 519. From there, the line proceeds north along the west side of County Route 519 to its intersection with Raven Rock Road, where it turns west and follows the south side of Raven Rock Road to the northeast corner of Block 51, Lot 9. The boundary then runs south and east along the east and north sides of Block 51, Lot 9 and the north side of Block 51, Lot 9.05 to the southeast corner of Block 51, Lot 9.02. From that point, the boundary continues along a line of convenience across Block 51, lot 9 to the southwest corner of Block 51, Lot 9.01. It then follows the north, east, and south boundaries of Block 51, Lot 9.05, and the south and west boundaries of Block 51, Lot 9, to the northwest corner of Block 51, Lot 9 on the south side of Raven Rock Road. The boundary proceeds west along the south side of Raven Rock Road to a point where at straight line continuation of the west side of Block 30, Lot 18 across the road would intersection the south side of the road. From that point it crosses the road to the southwest corner of Block 30, Lot 18, and follow the west, north and east sides of Block 30, Lot 18 to the southeast corner of said lot on the north side of Raven Rock Road. The boundary then turns east along the north side of Raven Rock Road to a point where at straight line continuation of the west side of Block 51, Lot 9,10 across the road would intersection the north side of the road. From that point it crosses the road to the northwest corner of Block 51, Lot 9.10, also a northeast corner of Block 51, Lot 9. It then turns south, east and north along east, south and west sides Block 51, Lot 9 to corner of that lot on the south side of Raven Rock Road, also the northeast corner of Block 51, Lot 9.07.

From the last mentioned point the boundary runs northeast across Raven Rock Road to the southwest corner of Block 30, Lot 6 and continues north along the west sides of Block 30, Lots 6 and 3, and then north and east along the west and north boundaries of Block 30, Lot 3 to the northwest corner of block 30, Lot 3.01. It proceeds east and south along the north and east boundaries of Block 30, Lot 3.01, then east again along the north boundary of Block 30, Lot 3 to the northeast corner of Block 30, Lot 3 on the west side of County Route 519. At this point, the boundary crosses County Route 519 along a straight line continuation of the north side of Block 30, lot 3 to the east side of the road, where it turns south and follows the east side of County Route 519 to the northwest corner of Block 31, Lot 7. The boundary then follows the north boundary of Block 31, Lot 7, and the north and east boundaries of

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Block 31, Lot 6.07 to the southeast corner of Block 31, Lot 6.07 on the north side of County Route 604 and proceeds south across the road along a straight line continuation of the east side of block 31, Lot 6.07 to the south side of the road. The boundary follows the south side of the road east to the northeast corner of Block 32, Lot 28. From there, the boundary runs south along the east side of Block 32, Lot 28 and then east and north along the north and west sides of Block 32, Lot 29 to a northwest corner of that lot on the south side of Route 604. From there it runs east along the south side of the road to a point where a straight line continuation of the west side of Block 32, Lot 5 would intersect the south side of the road. The boundary crosses County Route 604 from that point to the southwest corner of Block 31, Lot 5 and continues north and west along the west side of Block 31, Lot 5 and the south side of Block 31, Lot 9 to the southwest corner of Block 31, Lot 9 on the east side of County Route 519. From there it crosses the road to the point where along a straight line continuation of the south side of block 31, Lot 9 would intersection the west aide of the road.

It then turns north along the west side of the Route 519 to southeast corner of Block 30, Lot 38, where it turns west, north and then east to follow the south boundary of Block 30, Lot 38, the south and west boundaries of Block 30, Lot 2, and the west and north boundaries of Block 30, Lot 38 to the northeast corner of Block 30, Lot 38 on the west side of County Route 519. Here the line turns northerly and follows the west side of County Route 519 to the southeast corner of Block 30, lot 1. From that point it proceeds west and north along the south and west sides of Block 30, lot 1 to the northwest corner of that lot on the south side of Strimples Mill Road. It then turn east along the north side of lot 1 and the south side of Strimples Mill Road to the northeast corner of lot 1 at the intersection of Strimples Mil Road and County Route 519. It next turns south along the east side of block 30, lot 1 and the west side of County Route 519 to a point where a straight continuation of the north side of Block 31, lot 9.01 (and the south side of Sanford Road) across County Route 519 would intersection the east side of Block 30, lot 1 and the west side of County Route 519. From that point it crosses County Route 519 along that line to the southeast corner of the intersection of Sanford Road and County Route 519, also the northwest corner of Block 31, lot 9.01, and the place of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of the Rosemont Rural Agricultural District are delineated to include to the greatest extent possible the architectural and historical resources, and historic agricultural landscapes with their associated viewsheds, with the fewest non-contributing buildings. The boundary follows property lines or lines of convenience across lots to encompass resources related to the district and exclude unrelated resources.

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At the northeast end, the district surrounds portions of the Covered Bridge Historic District, which is listed on the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places. The district encompasses resources on both sides of the low-lying Wickecheoke Creek, including upland farmland along Covered Bridge Road in the southeast that provide views across the valley to farms in the northeast portion of the district. In the western part of the district, the boundary has been drawn to include views across preserved farm fields and hedgerows of the historic agricultural landscapes to the hamlet of Rosemont and to the Delaware River. Near the hamlet of Rosemont, several modern residential neighborhoods have been excluded.

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Rosemont Rural Agricultural District
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Photos _____

PHOTOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION

The following information is the same for all photographs submitted with the nomination:

Name: Rosemont Rural Agricultural District
Location: Delaware Township, Hunterdon County, NJ
Photographer: Janice Armstrong, Ann Parsekian, Dennis Bertland Associates
Date: Fall, 2007
Negative and Electronic file Repository: Dennis Bertland Associates, Stockton, NJ

<u>Photo #</u>	<u>Site #</u>	<u>View</u>
1	3	Dwelling; northeast
2	3	Smokehouse/Woodshed; west
3	3	Outkitchen; west
4	3	English Barn; southeast
5	3	Barn complex; northeast
6	3	Fields; south
7	4	Dwelling; north
8	5	Northwest
9	6	Shed, barn; southeast
10	7	Barn complex; north
11	7	Shed; northwest
12	7	Barn complex; southeast
13	8	Dwelling; north
14	16	Barn; northeast
15	16	Poultry house; southeast
16	19	Bridge; east
17	23	Barn; northeast
18	24	Dwelling; north
19	28	Dwelling; southeast
20	28	Wagon house, barn, shed; south
21	28	Wagon house; south

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Photos _____

23	32	Barn, wagon house, double-crib/granary; west
24	32	Farm complex; northwest
25	33	Fields; south
26	33	Farm complex; north
27	33	Barn and stable ell; northeast
28	34	Farm complex; north
29	34	Dwelling; northeast
30	34	Barn complex, milkhouse; southwest
31	36	Dwelling; north
32	36	Barn; north
33	37	Outkitchen; northeast
34	37	Barn; west
35	38	Dwelling; northwest
36	38	Dwelling; southwest
37	38	Barn complex; northwest
38	39	Schoolhouse; northwest
39	41	Dwelling; northwest
40	41	Wagon house; northwest
41	41	Smokehouse; east
42	42	Dwelling; northeast
43	43	Cemetery; northwest
44	45	Former church; west
45	48	Dwelling; west
46	49	Dwelling; northwest
47	50	Dwelling; northwest
48	56	Dwelling; northwest
49	56	Shed, stable; southwest
50	59 & 60	Dwelling, former blacksmith shop; east
51	Context	Village; east
52	Context	Alley; south
53	64	Former store; east
54	65	Former creamery; east
55	65	Barn and stable ell; south
56	67	Dwelling; south
57	68	Dwelling; south
58	Context	Village; east
59	Context	Route 604 approaching Route 519; west
60	Context	Route 519 approaching Rosemont village; east



Detail from F.W. Beers, Atlas of Hunterdon County, New Jersey, 1873

Delaware Township Open Space and Preserved Farmland

Hunterdon County, New Jersey
January 2007

Legend

- County Route
- State Route
- U.S. Route
- Farmland Over 50 Acres
- Streams
- Lakes and Rivers
- Township Parks and Open Space
- Other Public Property
- Non-Profit Open Space and Easements
- Preserved Farmland
- County and State Parks and Open Space
- MAFFP Farms
- Pending Preservation
- Sandbrook District (PID II)
- Dills Corner District (PID II)
- GADB Agricultural Development Area



Map Sources:
Hunterdon County Open Space Committee
New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
Hunterdon County Division of GIS
New Jersey Department of Agriculture

This map was prepared using the data
provided by the Hunterdon County Open Space
Committee and the New Jersey Department of
Environmental Protection.

LANIER
CONSULTANTS
INCORPORATED

Delaware Township Open Space and Preserved Farmland

Hunterdon County, New Jersey
January 2007



Legend

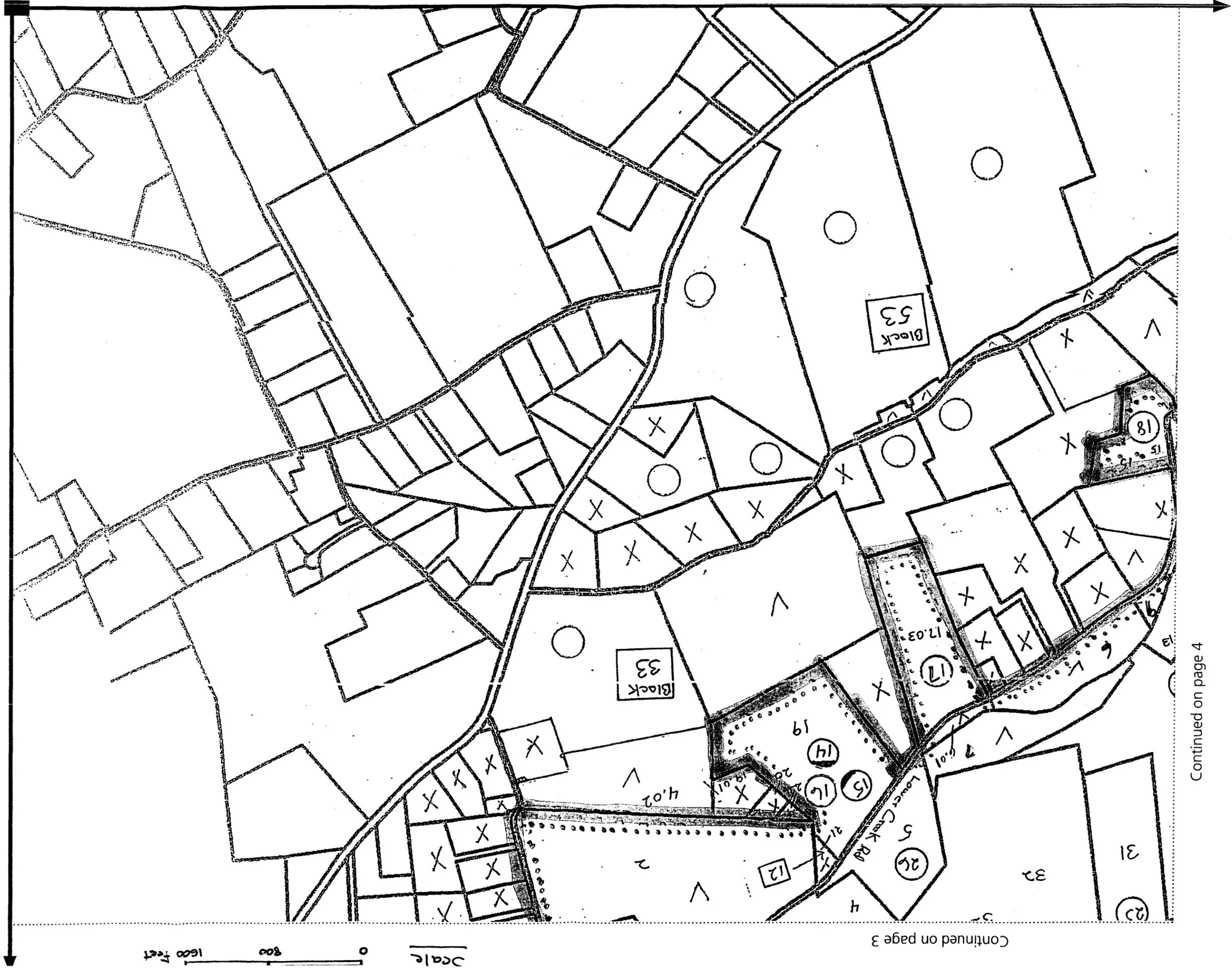
- County Route
 - State Route
 - U.S. Route
 - Streams
 - Lakes and Rivers
- USA for Imagery Metadata

Map prepared by
Delaware Township Open Space Committee
New Jersey Statewide Open Space Inventory
Map Version 1.0 (October 2005)
Map created by Department of Environmental Protection

Map prepared by
Delaware Township Open Space Committee
New Jersey Statewide Open Space Inventory
Map Version 1.0 (October 2005)
Map created by Department of Environmental Protection

EA&SC
Environmental Assessment & Site Consultancy
1000 Route 108
Hillsdale, NJ 07035
908-261-1100
www.eaandsc.com

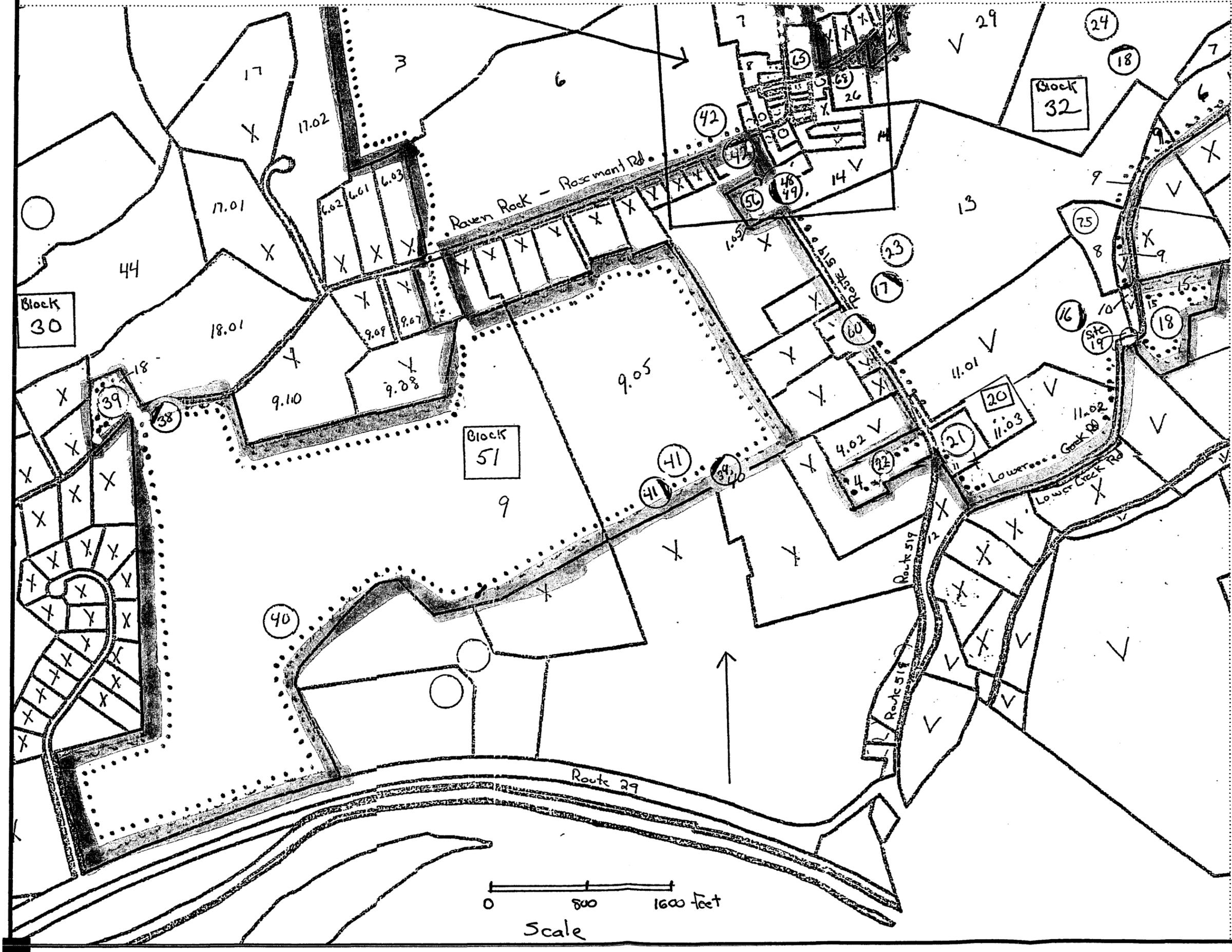




Scale
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Continued on page 3

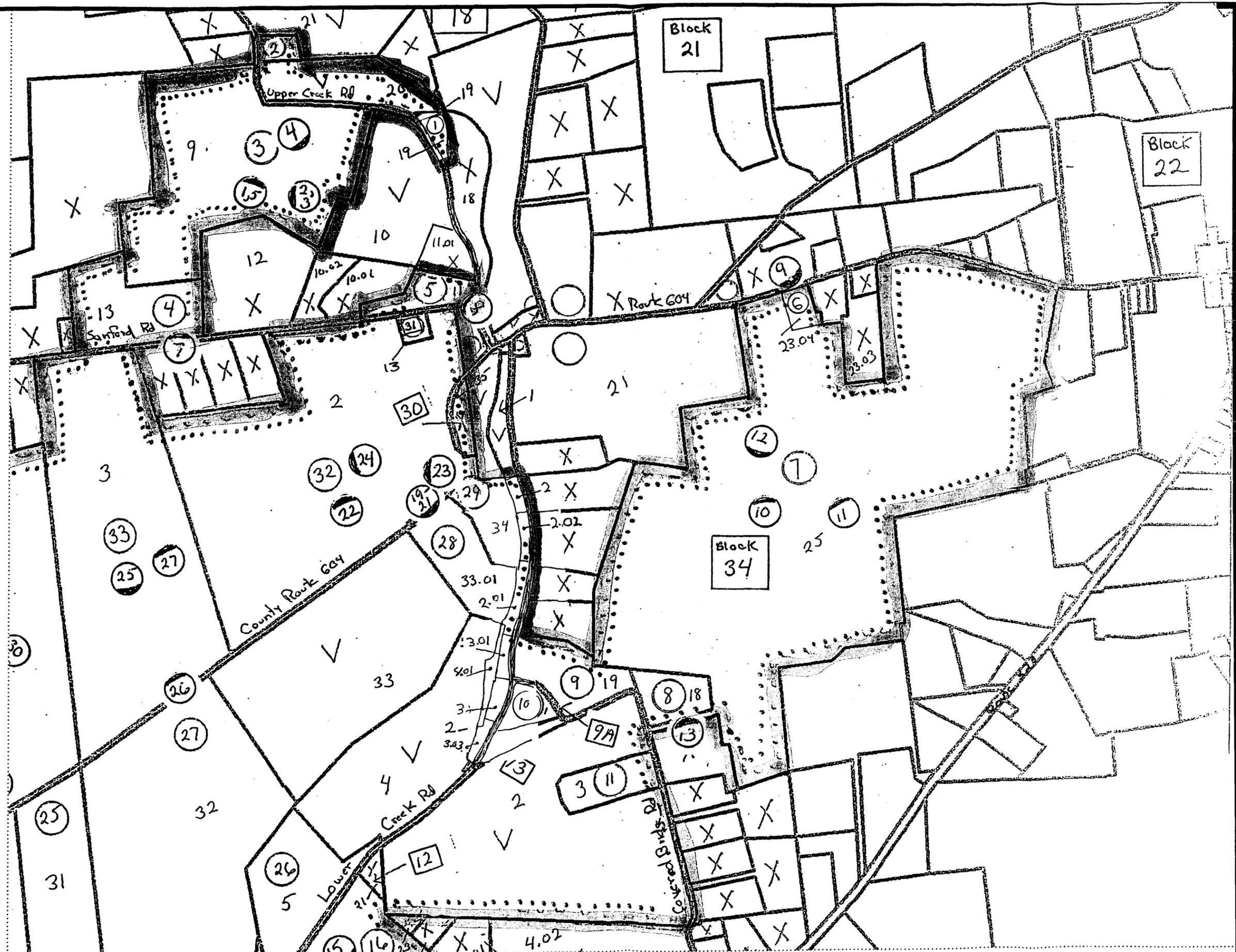
Continued on page 4



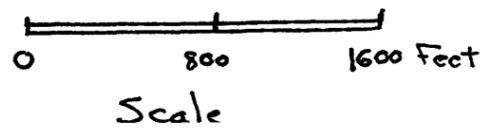
Continued on page 5

D

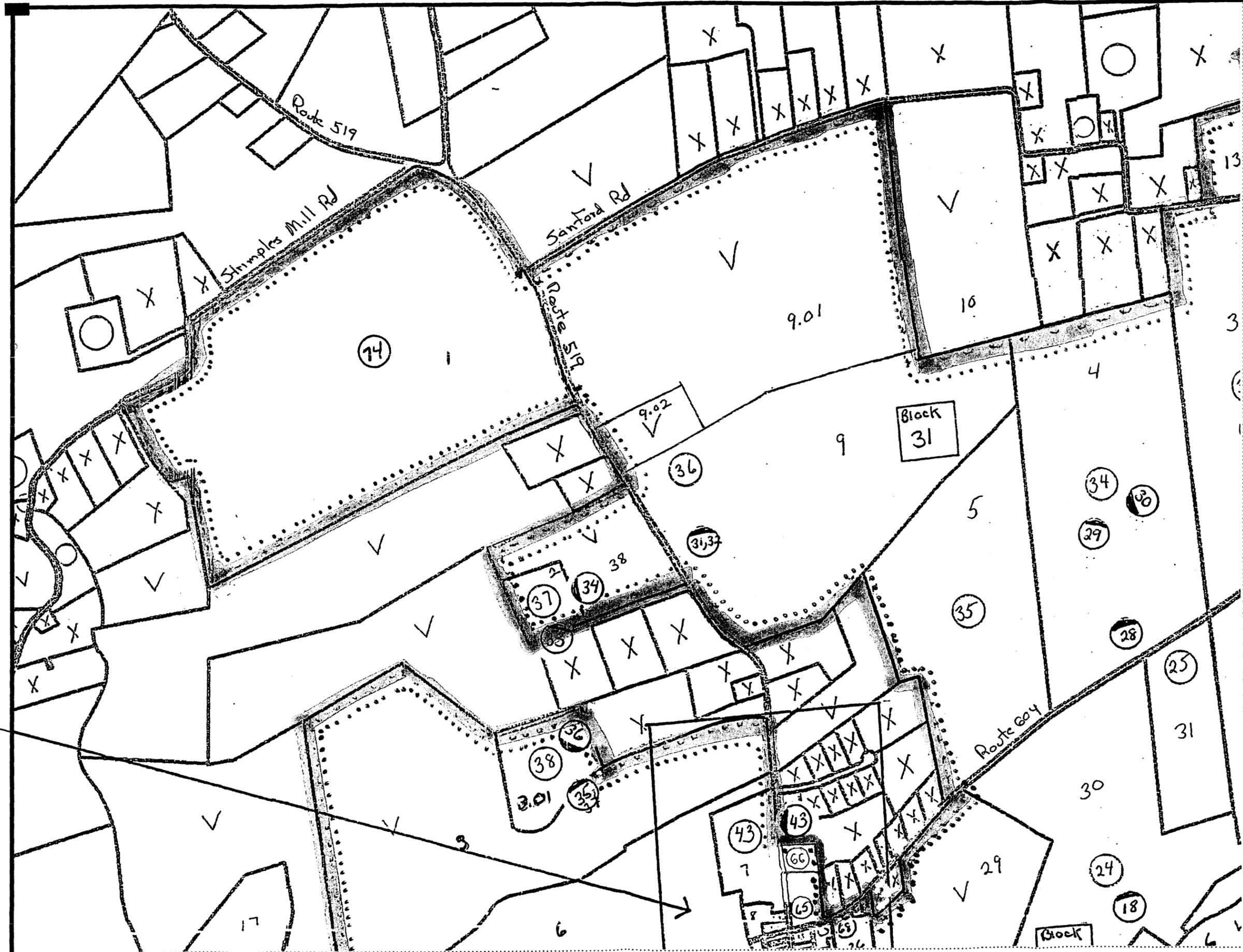
Continued on page 2



Continued on page 5



C



See Rosement inset on page 1

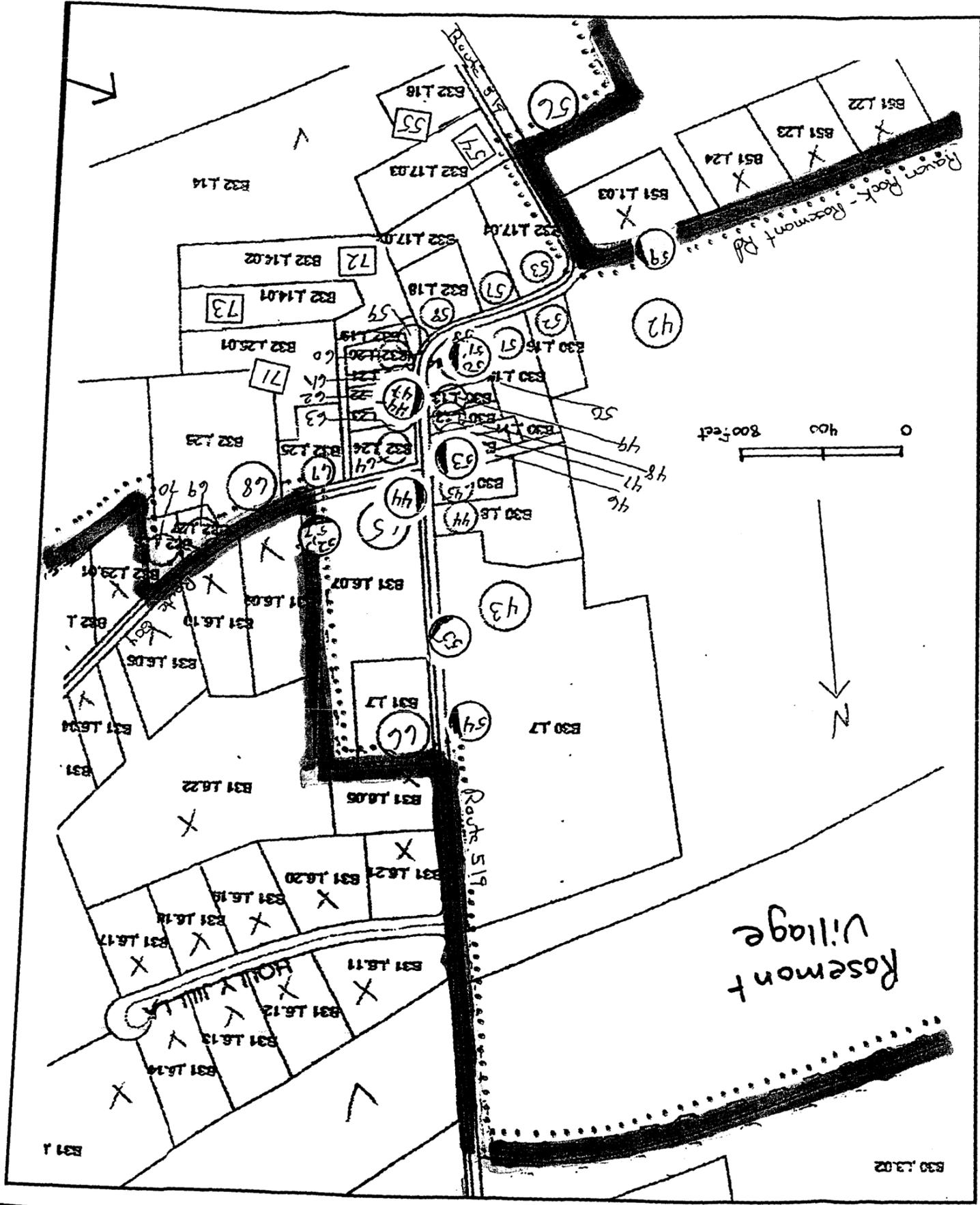
Continued on page 3

Continued on page 4

Scale 0 800 1600 feet

B

A



**ROSEMONT RURAL AGRICULTURAL
HISTORIC DISTRICT
HUNTERDON COUNTY, NEW JERSEY**

SITE PHOTOGRAPH IDENTIFICATION MAP

DISTRICT BOUNDARY

INVENTORY SITE #

CONTRIBUTING 3

NON-CONTRIBUTING 5

PHOTO # AND DIRECTION OF VIEW 8

0 800 1600 Feet

ROSEMONT RURAL AGRICULTURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
 HENDERSON COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

SITE PHOTOGRAPH IDENTIFICATION MAP

DISTRICT BOUNDARY
 HISTORIC SITE #
 CONTRIBUTING
 NON-CONTRIBUTING
 PHOTO AND DIRECTION OF VIEW

0 500 1000 Feet

